Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,683—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
MANSZA	7000	MOREA	10990
SALSETTE	6000		
CALEDONIA	9000	MARMORA	10500
SALSETTE	6000		
EGYPT	9000		
SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
PERSIA	8000		
SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
HIMALAYA	7000		
SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Caledonia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July 1912
India	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
Elysia	6383	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Cassilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5126	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
Dicconsia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
India	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
Elysia	6383	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	927
Bombay to New York	" 836	1,290
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Somali	3500	Kasch	2nd July 1912.
b Konig	4200	von. Holdt	17th " 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.
b Twin screw steamer.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
25, Meadow Street, 25th May, 1912.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Graham Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	4th July	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday	5th July	† 6 a m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charoar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3359 tons, on or about 29th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th June, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4118	Gary	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE EAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	9th Aug. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th July 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viole	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. di. Amazzga.	20th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Balsito	16th July 1912.
Capri	6,000		16th Aug 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico.
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama.
Hongkong,	Peking,	Colon.
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe,	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLAHABAD BANK, Ltd.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

FOR
DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"
PATENT PARAFFINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
candle power
is the nearest approach to illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for all purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breaks.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" lamps may be had at English prices ; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARABOLON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, theatres, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms ; on board ship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small 3-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCK & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"
FINEST SELECTED
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,
in 2½ lbs. tins
CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES	Rs. 22-8 per case.
4	BARTLETT PEARS	
4	APRICOTS	
4	GREENGAGES	
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	
3	STEWED PRUNES	
1	BLACKBERRIES	

or Rs. per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.
GRAHAM BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

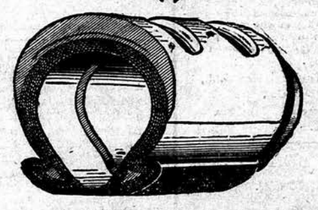
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION	"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PIPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE : "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS).

Indian Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India always find
DUNLOP
MOTOR TYRES
the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials.



DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.
Bombay Depot 3, Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

THE ITALIAN STORES
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts ; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of July 1912, the timings of Passenger and Mail Trains on the G. I. P. System will be altered.

For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER GANGJI NURPAT late of Bombay Lohana Hindu inhabitant living on the income of his property a married mad deceased.

BAI SAKERBAI widow and executrix named in the Will of the said deceased of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at D'Souza Street without the Fort of Bombay..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKER, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of June, 1912.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI, HOMES & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS on certain shares in the Company declared between the 1st June, 1892 and the 31st May, 1908 remain unclaimed and that claims (if any) in respect of any such dividends should be submitted to the undersigned within six months from this date, accompanied by such evidence (if any) as may be available in support thereof. No claim received after the expiration of the said period will be entertained and any such dividends not so claimed as aforesaid will be forfeited by the Directors for the benefit of the Company under Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

A list of the shares with the amounts of the dividends and the names of the parties to whom the dividends are payable may be seen at the Office of the Company, No. 3 Wallace Street, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 28th February 1912.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8; Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „ *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT,
PSYCHE OR THE MYSTERIES OF SOUL
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DR. CARL PERIN,
The noted and distinguished
ROYAL PALMIST
and
MENTAL SCIENTIST.
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
NOTICE :—Dr. PERIN from July 1 will be for a short season at
POONA, CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTAPLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... „ 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Hagonald
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Morabe Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

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Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
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[illegible]ability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
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Re :	Cassam Husein Telli and others (traded as the English Spectacle Co.)	1,473	13	6
Re :	Franklin Pierce Wiggins ...	234	5	6
Re :	Vithal Veljee Divecha... ...	198	0	0
Re :	Bhowasji Vardhman Sha ...	1,183	9	0
Re :	Musa Haji Ebrahim Memon...	14,639	0	0

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On MONDAY, the 1st July at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

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Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.

AUCTION SALE of a piece of land at Vadala near Matunga.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Mr. Jamnadas Bhagwandas and Bai Kashibai, his wife, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following piece of land on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mathew J. Barretto.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Vadala Village, Matunga Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 654 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 98. New No. 14895-14896, New Survey No. 4-2156 and A-38 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay Street No. 851 and bounded on or towards the North by the land of J. J. Barretto, on or towards the South by public passage, on or towards the East by the land of J. J. Barretto and on or towards the West by Hasoo Laxman's mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Khambatta, Solicitor for the mortgagees, at their office No. 7 Churchgate Street or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th June, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPA[illegible]
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable property at Girgaum Back Road[illegible]
Suit No. 378 of 1910.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking C[illegible]
vs.
Nagindas Valabhdas and oth[illegible]

Pursuant to the consent decree made in the suit and bearing date the 10th November, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNES[illegible] the 10th July next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Girgaum Road and Breach Candy Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement taree hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 94, Old Survey No. 429 and New Survey No. 7626 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Keshowrao Jamnadas on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road on or towards the North by the property of Jehangir Manekji Contractor and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Keshowji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 255 (1) and Street Nos. 545 to 553.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th June, 1912.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 26.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2-1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 1-2		3-16
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2		1-2
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 5-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	28 7-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 1-2		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·23		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·44 1-2		01
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	2 13-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers—No sellers.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for Germany.

PORT SAID, June 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mongolia" has shipped £277,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 for Singapore.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 18,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta
„ 6,40,000 „ to Bombay
„ 3,90,000 „ to Madras
„ 28,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay ...

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 10,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 5,50,000 „ to Bombay.
„ 5,30,000 „ to Madras.
„ 21,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 7 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay ...06.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Fair demand
Futures ... Dull
Manchester ... Quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 6,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·63 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·39	6·38	6·37
—07	—07	—07
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·30	6·24	6·21
—08	—08	—08
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·20	6·20	6·21
—08	—08	—08

New York Noon call July 11·11 Oct. 11·42.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·09; Oct 11·59.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 5,900
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 2,600
„ Exports to Great Britain ... .
„ Exports to Continent ... 1,000
„ Spot Cotton ... 11·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 11·16—32
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·44—05
{ Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 unchgd
Futures month of July ... Mutilated
Futures month of Oct. ... do
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ....
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 5-8 unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... 37 1-4 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do Month ... June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Dull

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Flat
Linseed Calcutta... ... 65-3—9d
Do. Months—June-July
Do Name of Ports—London—Sellers—Dull

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59 1-4—1-4d
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7-3-9 unchgd
June-July—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-8—1-2d
June-July—Sellers—Dull

METALS—
Copper Brasiers ... £ 90 1-4+3-4
Yellow Metal ... d 7 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 1-4—3-8

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d

ARRIVALS—
"Schonfels."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 15 9—1 1-2 Nominal
Do. Months of Shipment... June-Aug
Tone—Dull.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 10-10—2 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... August—Selers
Tone—Flat—Continental selling orders caused easier rates
B A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 16-3—3d
Months of Shipments ... July-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Weak—Little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 10 9—Aug—Value
Do. 10 10 1-2—July—Value
Do. 10 7 1-2—Sept—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 10 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 11—July.—Value
Do. 10 9—Sept-Nov—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 11 10 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 12—July—Value.
Do. 19 9—Sept-Nov—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12—Aug.—Value
Do. 12 1 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept-Nov.—Value
Tone—Offered at less money but without business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [27TH JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
10 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs	Rs. 7,50,000	Port Said	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...........	13	16,138
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	29	34,388

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

Council bills went well yesterday, tenderers at 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. again receiving only 7 per cent. The market opened steady and unchanged at yesterday's rates. The enquiry for Bank remittance has, however, been limited, and Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier following the decline in Silver.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward ... 1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do France ... 170 3-4
Do. do Marks ... 139 to 138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ... 148 1-2
Shanghai „ ... 203
Japan „ ... 150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 96 1-16 for Cash and the Settlement, and 95 13-16 for the next Settlement, and close 1-16 higher. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—
Cash ... ... Rs. 96 2 0
1st Settlement ... „ 96 2 0
2nd „ ... „ 95 14 0

BULLION:—

Another fall of 1-8 is reported in silver yesterday in the London market, the rates being 28 5-16 for ready and 28 7-16 for delivery in two months, the closing tone however being buyers no sellers. New York was 1-4 down at 61 1-2. The local market opened at 71 7-8 ex-duty for ready and closes slightly easier as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs. 23 15 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ... „ 71 13 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 71 13 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 72 2 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ... „ 81 8 0
1st Settlement ... ... „ 81 8 0
2nd Settlement ... ... „ 81 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets again show little change, having declined early in the day but afterwards advanced. Liverpool was easier the market having closed during the decline. The local market is still influenced by the weather in India. Showers are reported in the Berars, Akola registering 3-4 of an inch. Good Broach opened at Rs. 305 but has declined during the day owing to reports of further rain in the Berars, and closes at Rs. 303.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.
Good M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 303 Mar.1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat „ 293 Jan. „
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... „ 295 „ „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon „ 289 „ „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 284-5 „ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 263 „ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 260 „ „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „ 265 „ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 251 „ „

OLD CROP.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „ 286-7 June-July
Good H. G. Westerns ... „ 259 „
Good M. G. Westerns ... „ 267 „
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·40	6·39	6·38	6·32	
+01	+01	+01	×02	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·26	6·23	6·21	6·21	6·23
+02	+02	+01	+01	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is easier.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 9 6 B.T.
September ... „ 12 8 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... „ 11 5 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is easier.
We Quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 10 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... „ 8 9 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ... „ 9 5 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs 13 3 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 38 0 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 49 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 6 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 6 0 B. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ... „ 5 9 6 „
„ „ May 1913 ... „ 5 10 6 „

SHARES.

BANKS.
Bank of Bombay 1,785
Bank of India 67 1-2
Eastern Bank 81
Indian Specie 66

MILLS.
David 445
Kohinoor 780
Manockji Petit 2,690
New Great Eastern 240
Standard 1,315

MISCELLANEOUS.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 168
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 186
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord 305
Colaba Land and Mill 1,430
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 23
Treacher & Co 477 1-2
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ord... 87

RAILWAYS.
Central Provinces Ry 68
Gujarat Railway 92

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ... ... 2,487 bales.
Wheat ... ... 20,398 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 17,642 „
Rapeseed ... ... 10,766 „
Gingellyseed ... ... 882 „
Poppyseed ... ... 2,712 „
Groundnuts... ... ... 230 „
Castorseed ... ... 1,691 „
Rice ... ... 9,037 „
Myrabollams... ... ... 505 „
Cottonseed ... ... 19,093 „
Mowraseed ... ... 666 „
Gram ... ... 3,053 „
Joowar ... ... 1,780 „
Maize ... ... Nil

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 27.

The strong tone of the freight market is well maintained, and rates are firm with an upward tendency. The demand for the moment is for the United Kingdom rather than for Continental ports.

Weekly arrivals into Karachi from up-country by the N. W. Railway during the week ending the 22nd instant are wheat 70,510 tons, grain and seeds 25,718 tons, and miscellaneous 4,844 tons.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains at 4 per cent.

ITALIAN TRADE.

We have received the following for publication from the Acting Consul for Italy:—From the trade statistics covering the first four months of the current year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1911, the ascending movement of Italy's trade balance is easily perceived. In fact, while there is a decrease of £1,453,820 in the imports, (on a total of £45,453,245), the exports show an increase of £3,098,170, which reaches a total sum of £30,098,392.

Although such a decrease in imports has mostly been due to wheat (£1,000,000) and corn (£440,000) is consequence of the good crop during the current year, yet, thanks to the remarkable increase on exports, the difference between these and the imports is gradually decreasing. Such is flattering result, inasmuch that (amongst the products whose decreased imports have contributed to create it) no raw materials are to be considered; on the contrary (according to the data under review) the imports of these are steadily increasing: raw cotton £544,000; rubber £284,000; copper bars £176,000; wool-and wool waste £92,000; wood-pulp £72,003; iron and steel bars £64,000; and cast iron £48,000. These figures testify to the increasing industrial activity in Italy, as in fact the increase in exports consists of the greater part of manufactured goods, beginning with silk, yarn and waste, the exports of which during the four months under review have reached the appreciable sum of £5,856,000 with an increase of £1,228,000 over the same period of 1911; next come rubber tyres for carriages with an increase of £368,000; boilers and machinery £96,000; iron and steel works £68,000; rubber sundry articles £72,000; motor-cars £44,000. If to this is also added the contribution of agricultural products, the result will be highly satisfactory, for hay and vegetable show an increase of £420,000 and fresh fruits £116,000.

Such results appear the more striking considering, the country is involved in a war, the prolongation of which will not affect the steady upward tendency of trade towards a brighter future.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, June 28th.

383. Parade.—"G." Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday the 3rd July at 7-30 a. m. Dress—Mufti.

384. Promotion—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "M" Coy:—
No. 6711 L-Cpl. M. Carey, to be Corporal.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 As. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

GRIME—June 18, at Lahore, Sophie, widow of the late Rev. G. M. T. Gri... Church Missionary Society, after nearly 40 years service in North India.

BOMBAY TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer due at ... America-India Cinematograph ... Excelsior Cinematograph, No. ... shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 ... shows nightly. ... Theatre. Three ...0, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Riches amassed in ... will diminish; but those collected by hand little by little, will multiply."

ENGLISH M...

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "...a" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours ... arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all ...

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	...35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	8 20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	... 15	13-0
Madras Mail	...0	22-0
Poona Mail	...-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. cl.)	...45	7-30
Poona Express	...-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	...2-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. B... V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st... G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6-15 p.m. to...

March ....The New Colonial ...
Overture ......Bronz Horse......... Auber
Grand Fantasia on ... Popular Works... ...
Valse ....Weaner Mad'la ...
Op. 101, No. 7. Humoreske .... Edward Griegs
Selection ......The Dollar Princess ...
Two step ......The Cockney ...

THEFT OF G. C. NOTES.—A theft of ... 140 in currency notes occurred during ... from the room of Mr. Vincent Xavier Naz... commission agent, residing at Military Squ... matter has been reported to the police.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed ... for the Straits Settlements, China and ... per s. s. "Kawachi Maru," will be closed ... General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day ... instant instead of as previously notified.

ST. ANNE'S, BYCULLA.—The f... of St. Peter and St. Paul will be celebrated in ... Church, Byculla, on the 29th instant ... will be Solemn High Mass at 7-30 a. m. ... by the Rev. Fr. W. Kaesan, S. J., and Be...

BURNING ACCIDENT.—On Wedn... a youth named Hurri Shanker Mejji, a Brahmin employed in a confectioner's shop at Sitalwadi, ... keeping the shop when his foot hit against a ... pan which was full of hot oil, and upset it. He was badly burnt and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where is under treatment.

FOUND DEAD.—An elderly ... was found dead at Jamnagar Street on Wedn... medical examination showed that death was due to natural causes. No one came forward to identify the body.—On Wednesday the dead body of a newly born female child was found in ... Lane, Kandawady, and was sent to the ... Surgeon, who gave orders for its disposal.

MISSING GIG.—Jaganan Bapuji ... at the B. E. S. and Traction Co., at the Ka... Power House, Mazagaon, reported yesterday ... small gig belonging to the Company was ... from the buoy, to which it was usually secu... was made fast to the buoy at 5 p.m., on the ... and missed the following morning and ... believed to have broken adrift.

BOMBAY EXPLOSIVES RULES.—The following addition to the explosives regulations ... the Port of Bombay is notified:—"Provided ... during stormy weather the Port Officer may berth ... vessels having explosives on board in ... of 100 lbs. weight north of the Explosive ... anchorage and not nearer than half a mile from ... sternmost shipping."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows ... total mortality and the incidence of plague in the ... of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on ... 26th June to 6 a.m. on the 27th June.

		Total
Plague ...		Deaths. 2
Total mortality for the day from all causes ...		112
Same date last year...		81
Small-pox ...		3

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 27th ... was 1,035, giving a death-rate of 54·94 per thousand as against 26·59 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·48 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 51 died from ...; 10, plague; 20, small-pox; 1, measles; 356, ch...; 55, leprosy; 38, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 208, affections of the respiratory org...; 138, diarrhoea, 27, dysentery; 4, still-born; 102, d... debility; 8, accident and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 3; Brahmins ... Lingaet, 0; Bhattis, 2; Hindu of other castes ...; Hindu low caste, 56; Musalman, 60; Parsi ...; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, ... 23; European, 5; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of ... was 356 as against 392 for the corresponding period of last year and 351 the average over the past ... years.

CHOLERA RETURNS.

On Wednesday, at 6 p. m. a ... mendicant named Fakira Bala (35) was found suffering from cholera on Mumbadevi Tank Road and ... was removed in a Municipal motor-car to the Arthur Road Hospital where he has been detained.

The following are the returns of cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ended 6 ... yesterday:—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
I	3	1
II	17	9
III	2	1
IV	1	0
V	7	5
VI	1	1
VII	0	1
Total......	31	18

BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

Enhanced-Fares Concession to be Continued.

THE MUNICIPAL DEBATE.

AT their meeting yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding, the Corporation of Bombay decided to continue to the Bombay Tramways Company, for a further period, the concession of charging enhanced fares on certain sections of their system.

The report of the Tramway Committee was produced and read.

In connection with this report the Secretary had submitted a letter to the President from Mr. Kharshedji Nusserwanji Wadia and others stating that they had heard with regret and concern that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company had preferred a request for prolonging for three years the concession given to it in matter of fares; that the previous concession for two years was given as a special favour showing a generous consideration on the part of the Corporation and the people for the alleged difficulties of the Company at the commencement of its career; that the initial stage had now passed and yet the Company which had made sufficient profits came again for three years' prolongation of the special concession. It was further stated that they did not concede that it was the business of the Corporation to look into the well-being and prosperity of a local private company and to give away the people's privilege secured by the deed with the Company; and that the reasons advanced in support of the request was unavailing. It was obvious that the ultimate intention of the Company was to obliterate the people's privilege of the one anna fare by prolongations of the enhanced fares; that the second district of the tramway route, viz., that between Pydhoni and Bellasis Road was a very short one and that all people travelling from South to North or vice versa had to pass through it and must pay the enhanced fare; and that the facilities given to the people by the Company had been given without incurring any special trouble. Observing that the petition was signed by about 7,700 inhabitants, ladies and gentlemen, of Bombay and that the number of signatures could easily have been twenty times and more but for want of time; the applicants in conclusion urged that the Corporation would decline to sanction the Company's request.

ANOTHER PETITION.

The following letter from R. Bomkin, Assistant Stationmaster and I. H. Irvine, Foreman, having been addressed to the Corporation, was read at the meeting:

Not having had the opportunity of joining in the Tramway petition submitted to you, which only some of the Europeans affected by the higher fare have had the opportunity to sign on account of the shortness of time and undue precipitancy with which the petition was sent on to you, we now have the honour to approach you with this respectful protest against your committee's recommendation of allowing the Tramway Company to continue to charge for a further six months the higher fare of one and a half annas. We know as a matter of fact that several papers full of signatures have remained behind in different hands and we have reason to believe that had there been time for it many thousands of signatories might have presented themselves as your petitioner with the request already made, so great and so generally prevailing is the feeling against any further period of concession. And in that many more Europeans concerned must have joined. The European and Eurasian community that stop in one terminal division (of the three concerned in the matters in hand) and have business in the other terminal division and have nothing to do with the central (Bhendi Bazaar) division have always to cross over that central division and are obliged to pay the increased fare of one and a half annas.

It has to be remembered that the expense increased by the higher rate of half an anna to a family man in such a position comes to at least Rs. 6 per month fare for himself, only one of his family and one servant. This is a hardship unnecessarily inflicted on the people for the special and direct benefit of the Company.

We have no desire to lengthen this letter of respectful protest, since we agree with the petition already submitted to you. We beg, however, to add that now that the annual report of the Company has been published showing large earnings allowing of settling aside amounts for the other purposes over and above the dividend that has been declared, the Commitee's argument viz. "the Committee would be in a better position to gauge the financial position of the Company after its annual report is published in June next," and in favour of their proposed extension of the concession comes to be invalidated and ineffective.

We trust that the Corporation will be pleased carefully to preserve and protect the people's privilege that has been once and for all secured and not abide by the request of the Tramway Company.

DIVERSE VIEWS.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved the following resolution:—

That the report be approved and adopted, and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action. In replying to the petitioners, Mr. Kharshedji Nasarwanji Wadia and others, and Mr. Bomkin they be informed of the orders passed. He said that the members of the Committee, including Mr. Mistri, had made a mistake in thinking that the agreement with the Tramway Company was for a uniform rate of one anna only on the executing lines, and that this agreement did not apply to the new extention. The Committee, while recommending the continuance for a period of six months of the higher rate of fare, did not intend that the Corporation should give up the privilege of the fixed rate of one anna as the maximum charge. Looking at the minute of dissent of Mr. Mistry, the speaker found that he had written it in such a manner that he seemed to say that the one anna maximum did not apply to all distances.

However, this point did not come out clearly from the minute, which was full of subtleties. People believed that a maximum rate was fixed for all distances. The speaker wished to make it clear that the one anna limit was only for lines as they existed at the time of the contract and did not apply to any further extensions. The Committee considered two things. There was an impression on reading the report of the Company that from the prices quoted for the tramway shares, the Company must be reaping large profits. The report in question was received very soon and it was thought better to wait till they got more definite evidence as to the financial condition of the Company; and then they would have been in a position to tell the Company, that your financial position is improved, and therefore the conditions for granting you the concession do not exist.

The policy followed was the consideration of the interests of the people of Bombay who use the trams. Therefore what the Committee did was this it considered, first the positive evidence of the report of the Tramway Company itself, and secondly the proposals regarding the extension of the lines which the Company said they were going to lay before the Corporation. The Committee thought that they could so arrange the matter that the people who would have to use the extension would not have any undue burden thrown upon them. The Committee accordingly recommended sanction of the continuance of the existing arrangements for the levy of higher fares until the 30th of September, 1912. At the time the report was made a portion of the six months had expired and this was the only reason why the Committee thought best to wait before finally coming to a definite settlement. Another consideration was that when the concession of two years was granted to the Company, they had conserned not to abolish or enhance the half-fares to children under ten years of age, and to relax certain rules about transfer of passengers. It is all very well to say that they could leave the Company to look after its own interests, but it must be remembered that the Company is working in the interests of the city. If they rejected the Company's proposal without only considering them, the Company could enforce their rights about children's fares and the transfer rules. The Committee, therefore, thought it desirable that it should have before it all particulars so that the Corporation might decide once for all. There was not the slightest desire on the part of the Committee to give up the valuable concession obtained about the maximum limit of one anna.

Mr. S. S. Mistry said the reports of the Company showed increased profits month by month made by the Company. The Committee's point about the financial condition of the Company was in his opinion absolutely irrelevant. The concession of one anna was a right acquired by the people of certain localities and the Corporation had no right to deprive them of it. He thought it was taking money from the pockets of the poor to fill the pockets of a rich Company. He accordingly moved an amendment that the report be recorded and the Company be informed that the concession would cease on the 1st of July.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail said that stress had been laid upon the private affairs of the Company, and that it was no concern of the Corporation when considering the interests of the people of the city whom they represented. The other ground urged by the Company in support of the extension was future extentions; that was also not much to think of in his opinion. They had, he said, obtained a valuable concession and they, as trustees, must preserve it.

Mr. Jaffer Rehimtoola said that as he was not initiated into the mysteries of the meetings of the Committee he could not say much. He however, wanted to say that when this Company was being secured to take up the Tramway contract, it was dinned into them over and over again that by the transfer the people were securing two great boons, namely, uniformity of rates on existing lines and grand extensions. It was not urged, he said that the Company was financially in bad condition, and so he was against the proposal.

Mr. Baptista supported Sir Pherozshah Mehta.

Sir Pheroshaw Mehta having replied, Mr. Mistry's amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Sir Pheroshaw Mehta's proposition was then put and the Chairman declared that it to be passed by a large majority.

FIRE ALARM PROBLEM.

Consideration had previously been given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding the Hydraulic Engineer's report.

The Hydraulic Engineer's report was as follows:—"I am of opinion that direct telephone communication between the Fire Brigade Stations and the Reservoir would serve no useful purpose whatever. There is direct telephone communication between the Head Fire Brigade Office and the Chief Inspector's quarters Babula Tank. There are now also direct telephone communications from Chief Inspector's quarters to the Reservoirs at Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada and also to the Water Department Ward offices. The Fire Brigade receives a call and immediately alarms the Chief Inspectors' quarters, Babula Tank. Chief Inspector's quarters, Babula Tank, immediately instructs Malabar Hill, Bhandarwada or the Ward Office concerned. This is a matter of only a few seconds. Apart from the question of divided authoty the Fire Brigade have not detailed knowledge of the water supply system and could not give the necessary instructions to the Water Department Staff It would, therefore, be useless to place them in direct telephone communication. They can, of course, communicate with them at present through the Central Exchange."

The Commissioner agreed with the Hydraulic Engineer, and stated that it would only cause confusion if the Fire Brigade were to telephone direct to the reservoirs. The orders for ensuring that all the available water supply should be directed towards the locality of the fire must come from the Water Department.

The letter was referred to a committee for report.

Consideration was also given to the Commissioner's letter submitting an offer from Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram for the establishment of a dispensary in Kamatipura.

The details of the offer have been published already.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the offer be accepted with the most sincere thanks of the Corporation. The members knew that Mr. Ellapa Ballaram was a most charitably inclined gentleman and that his offer deserved appreciation.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. T. H. Marston to be substantive "pro tem." City Magistrate, Karachi, vice Mr. A. E. Cumming, with effect from the 13th February.

Mr. J. Nissim, Assistant Judge, Satara, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge for the Satara Sessions Division.

Mr. L. H. Spence, First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police, has been allowed an extension for three months of furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach, pending further orders.

Mr. Balak Ram, I. C. S., on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S., to be Senior Collector vice Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S.

The Honourable Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S. to be Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages vice Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S. to be Junior Collector vice Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S.

The Honourable Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., to be Senior Collector vice Mr. J. Sladen, I. C. S., and to be seconded.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., to be Senior Collector vice the Honourable Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S.

Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector.

No. 251—Under the provisions of section 6 license to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend A Ebey of the Church of the Brethren.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to Mr. F. J. Brawn of the "Plymouth Brethren" Nission.

The Reverend H. T. H. Rountree. Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Department, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 25th October.

Bombay Light Horse.—The Honourable Captain (Honorary Major) Sir Henry Edward Edleston Procter, Kt. Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, to be Major to fill an existing vacancy. Lieutenant Herbert Stanley Reed to be Captain, vice Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt., promoted. Second Lieutenant Duncan William Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice H. S. Reed, promoted.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Electrical Engineer Company.—Lieutenant Newman Taylor to be Captain, vice B. Triggs, tranferred to the Supernumerary List.

2nd Battalion, Bombay Boroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles. Captain Honorary Major Seymour Charles Gore Wood, V.D., resigns his Commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Mr. R. B. MaLachlan, Assistant Engineer, is tranferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, to the Jamrao Canal District, with effect from 20th June.

A GUJRATI BOOK OF TRAVEL.

MR. JEHANGEER B. MURZBAN has published in Gujerati, a book called "Velaiti Vejahn" which may be freely translated as "The Humours of Belat." It may be stated that among the masses, "Belat" is a general term, signifying the land of the white people across the seas. Mr. Murzban has visited Europe more than once, and this is the second book he has published of his impressions. It is quite up to the level of its predecessor, which is saying a great deal. Mr. Murzban writes a simple, natural, colloquial style, and he has a nice journalistic instinct to perceive what will interest his readers. He has succeeded in making his volume deeply interesting, as well as informing. There is no twaddle; no prosy moralising. Racy humour with verbal witticisms, is the distinguishing merit of his style, and his narration of the persons and things seen by him is marked by careful observation and shrewd insight. About the average run of Indian tourists in Europe he remarks incidentally that in their eagerness to see everything, they run breathlessly from place to place, while they really see very little in a satisfactory manner. He rightly says that they will better consult their health, and will derive much useful information at the same time, if they were to move about in a more leisurely fashion, and their programme of things and places to be seen by them were not too full and ambitious. Mr. Murzban is very much taken up with the sights and institutions of Europe, and the progress and civilization of the people, although their blemishes have not escaped him, has made a deep impression upon him. He contrasts them with the conditions of Indian life and society, and is constantly reminded of the backwardness of his country and its dismal situation in many respects. It may be confidently expected that the book will command a wide circle of readers, who will find in it a great deal to instruct and amuse them.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 78, New ...

Comfort Your Skin-Tortured

Babies With Cuticura Soap

And Cuticura Ointment. The use of these pure, sweet and gentle emollients affords immediate relief and permits rest and sleep even in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly eczemas, rashes, irritations and chafings. May be used from the hour of birth.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on skin and hair, will be sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

Sore Throat.

The quickest way to get rid of it—the simplest and surest—no bother, no trouble, is to rub in Little's Oriental Balm, and wrap up the throat with flannel, Will remove all aches and pains caused by a cold' a strain, or over-exertion. One trial will prove its merits and you will never again be without it. Handy when children have whooping cough, bronchitis and chestcolds; requires but little hand-rubbing on children. Any night your child may waken with croup. Death clutches tightly on the tender throat and you are helpless. Be prepared. Keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm in your room. A moment's brisk rubbing on the throat and chest, and you have the croup under control. In a few minutes the healing liquids have driven the cold out; the child is cured, as suddenly as croup comes on. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

ICILMA
HAIR POWDER
NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

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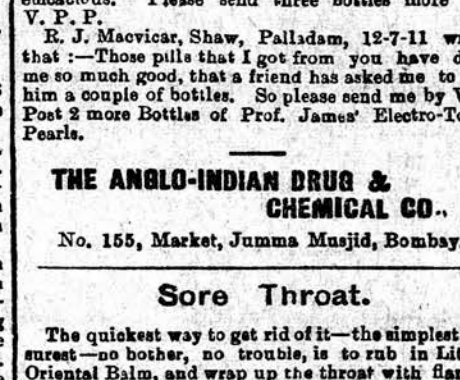

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

MARTIN'S
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For Ladies
PILLS

SKIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Salahadji, 2113 tons, Captain F. Rudeher, arrived in harbour yesterday for Singapore, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Shirala, 3309 tons, Captain E. W. Peck, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 26th June 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ..... R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C G Sinclair ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus ...Comdr Taylor ..... Survey Boat
R I M S Minto .....Com'r De Burgh..... S S Str
R I M S Investigator...Lieut G H Finnis ..... Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 27.

Abana .....2709 Routledge..... P & O Co
Alcanda .....3695 Smith ...W & A Graham & Co
Ashburton .....2333 Mathews...J Mackintosh & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Peck ..... T M & Co
Clemster.....2329 Robinson.....W & A G & Co
Gymeric.....2198 Cusack .....G H Essaji
Gulistan.....2818 Watt ..... M M & Co
Lindala.....2184 Piggott ..... M M & Co
Norfolk.....2505 Buckby .....G Colton & Co
Nairn .....2627 Lassen.....Killick Nixon & Co
Ocean .....2460 Christiansen ..... T M & Co
Pundua.....2126 McClelland..... M M & Co
Salahadji .....2113 Rudeler..... .....
Saifi .....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shahameer .....2023 Wheeler .....Bo S N Co
Shirley .....2192 Stone.....T M & Co
Sealda .....2438 Johnson ..... M M & Co
Umta.....3192 Wilson..... M M & Co
Upada .....3382 Hodgson..... M M & Co
Gramsbergin.... 3157 Goat 2-7 .....T Morrison& Co
Wardha.....2552 Baidock...Karachi...27-6...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kawachi Maru	3831	Christiansen	...23-6...	N Y Kaisha	
B Bassano	2765	Boxhall	Karachi	3-7...	J P & Co
C&R Pruth	2337	Evans	Hamburg	...7-7...	W & A G & Co
D&E Maryada	Short	2335	Calderott	...Dunkirk...6-7...	R A Willis
F Clan McNeil	...	2594	Higgins	Grafton	9-7...	J Finlay & Co
G Somali	2550	Kasch	...2-7...	...A Strandes Co	
H Lawoe	1817	Brewis	...	Basreh	...30-6...	Arab S Co
K Frank Coverdale	2498	Storm	...	Port Said	...5-7...	Ralli Bros
M Aroscastle	2869	Wain Wright	...1-7	...W&A G & Co		
N Harpagus	3672	Johnson	...6-7...	R A Willis		
P Chanda	...	3951	Tice	...3-7...	...M M & Co	
Q Mahamadi	1251	Watt	...Aden	...6-7...	B & P S N Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trifels	2970	Eggert	...23-6...	Hamburg	W & A Graham & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	...	Liverpool	...6-7...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Styliani Belis	2214	Krasat	...Port Said	...23-6...	Ralli Bros
4 Haydan	2182	Allen	...Port Said	...	Ralli Bros
5 Ragbean	2650	Brown	...Hamburg	...6-7...	RalliBros
7 Semiramis	2476	Bilaffor	...	Trieste	...1-7...	A L S N Co
8 Ismaila	3381	Downing	...	...	M M & Co
10&11 Delta	4780	Martin	...	...Shanghai	...3-7...	P & O Co
12&13 Nyanza	4180	Bowers	...29-6	...	P & O Co
14 Ling	951	Rothwell	...	...Karachi	...	M M & Co
15 Kurrachee	2323	Cattral	...	6-7	...	Ralli Bros
16 Kola	510	Eitoa	...	...	M M Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	...	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	...	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	631	Strang	...Repairing	...B P Trust

M W D D

Salsette	2391	Lewellin	...Aden	...6-7	...	P & O

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Salahadji	Rudeber	Singapore, June 9

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Shirala	Peck	Calcutta, &c
	Urlana	Pratt	Calcutta, &c
	Lumra	Morrison	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Wardha, for Persian Gulf.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf.
" Bahadur, for Calcutta, &c.
" Caledonia, for London, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—36 bales wool, P Moorlidhar; 55 bales wool, M Balia; 116 bales wool, B Tulukchand; 63 bales wool, R Agarchand; 40 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 10 cwts habirdashiry, H Essaji; 26 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 56 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 240 tons oil cakes, The New Moffasil Co; 10 tons iron pipes, The British Washing House Electric Mfg. Co; 2,012 cwts oil cakes, S Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—4,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—53 bales cottonwaste, K Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nyanza s—122 cwts cardamoms, B Hurbhum; 42 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co.
Caledonia s—210 cwts gum, S Cooverji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Crescastle s—8,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—2,437 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 244 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR BREMEN.

Pruth s—1,976 cwts grains, Volkart Bros.
Rugbein s—1,971 cwts barley, 3,957 cwts grain, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,005 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Gransbergen s—286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.
Gulistan s—32,800 cwts linseed, 18,000 cwts barley, D Dreyfus and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Rugbein s—16,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—580 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—223 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macneil s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 503 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR PORTSAID—(for orders).

Styliani Bebis s—14,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—200 bales yarn, M B Ksisha 6 cases rosa oil, A Kalidas; 75 cwts kishmiss, T Ganji and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kawachi Maru s—18 cwts lac, D Chothia and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 74 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales cotton, G Doss and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kawachi Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE. I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
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Fine Household Soaps.
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette
Friday, 28th June, 1912.

LIGHT AND AIR.

THE lecture delivered in Bombay last evening by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., on "Light and Air in Dwellings in Bombay" was a strong and able attempt to deal with the housing problem in this city. We publish in another place an extended summary of the lecture which we commend to the widest possible attention. Mr. Orr, there is no doubt, has suggested a drastic remedy, and one which he realizes will elicit from those who derive considerable profits from rack-renting, the most strenuous opposition. We dare say it will, and we have this experience that those whose personal interests are the most heavily hit will be able to secure an articulate opposition, both in the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council. This, however, has not deterred Mr. Orr from presenting his case, and presenting it in a clear and profoundly human manner. He begins by setting out two great problems for solution, namely, (1) the existence in certain quarters of numerous breeding places for malaria-bearing mosquitoes, and (2) the fact that a large proportion of the poorer classes live in rooms that are insufficiently lighted and ventilated. "In general terms," he says, "the most obvious lines to adopt in a campaign against ill-lighted and ill-ventilated dwelling-rooms will be (1) to wipe such rooms out of existence and (2) to prevent any more from coming into existence." But, unfortunately, as he points out, wholesale demolition is an impracticable remedy on account of its costliness. Moreover, almost every house has some rooms sufficiently lighted and ventilated, in which case entire demolition would be unjustifiable. This fact provides a problem of its own in that the present Bombay Municipal Act does not authorize the condemnation of particular rooms, or parts of houses, as unfit for human habitation. Only entire houses can be so condemned. To meet this, the lecturer suggested that some local authority should be invested with power to prohibit the use of insanitary rooms. The number of one-room tenements in Bombay is large, and is daily increasing, and these generally, through want of adequate lighting and ventilation, are unfit for human habitation. Mr. Orr demands that the occupation of such rooms should be vetoed under penalty of heavy fine, such penalty being exacted not only from the occupier but from the owner. "All over Bombay, but especially in crowded parts," Mr. Orr declared, "new storeys are being added to buildings which are already so high as to shut out light and air from the lower rooms of neighbouring houses to a very serious extent. This growing evil is, annually, adding largely to the number of insanitary one-room tenements in Bombay, and there is no way of checking it except by special legislation." Some of the rooms which were visited by Mr. Orr and the Health Officer together are described as "grossly insanitary dens" in which "people ought not to be allowed to live a single day," but no action can be taken in the present condition of the law.

Here we come in direct conflict with the rack-renter. The veto which, it is suggested, should be used as a lever to wipe out of existence all insufficiently lighted and ventilated buildings, would affect the bulk of the owners of houses in the more congested parts of Bombay, and these, we are told, include a large number which have long been a source of big profits to their landlords, yielding an annual return which must in some cases be greatly decreased if the proposed campaign is initiated. That the campaign is urgently needed we have evidence in the knowledge that these insanitary d... menace to th... number is in... Orr makes out ... it will prevail... landlords mu... in dealing with ... tion we think ... mind that the p... perties in qu... based on illeg... been made by o... of human dens... open spaces, Mr... he says, truly, t... grounds are a... walk a mile or ... it is the little ... to provide for... from being bro... foul air, while ... the diseases t... roundings; an... unless we go r... single-room t... such dwelling ... of light and ai... buting its sh... provided as ... group of hous... set out in a ... Orr every suc...

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

writer in t... *India*, it i... be expected ... one of tim... an efficient ... effort. In t... ception of ... of the fact... success. In... variety mus... tributed by ... to the act... years it is p... will maintai... that the Ag... is working ... to meet its r... ficulties are ... blems will s... they can be ... occasionally ... experiences, ... biennial me... ture furnish... discussion o... of developi... policy to be... and of the ... provincial confere... to the fulles... apart from ... whole coun... changes in ... vation whi... A study of ... pointed co... improveme... the suprem... fertilizatio... introduced ... in the grow... cultivators ... culties in ... to arise fro... is this circ... crops like ... renders th... difficult.

Cotton is ... noted as affording an excellent illustration ... the part played by natural cross-fertil... tion in increasing the difficulty of ... inging about a permanent improveme... Cotton is grown principally for the lin... hich, in any particular tract, should be ... niform in such qualities as length, str... gth and fineness not only from field ... field in any one year but also from year ... year. If this condition is fulfilled ... a area producing improved cotton wi... quickly establish a reputation fo... the supply of a product of known ex... lence. Such a condition of affairs as th... indicated, however, is unfortunately the exception rather than the rule in most cotton-producing areas, and the crop is generally to a greater or less extent uneven in quality due to the effects of crossing between the various constituent types found in the cotton fields. But experience has taught that to bring about a permanent improvement in the cotton crop in an... tract in India is not an easy matter. ...en after an improved soil is found the difficulties in establishing and in maintaining the new variety are considerable, the merits of the new variety must be demonstrated to the growers and fully realized by them. Then a system of seed distribution must be evolved to suit local conditions and to come within the means of the Agricultural Department. The seed on the farms must be grown in such a way as to prevent deterioration through crossing at its further distribution must be based on the principle that this new sort must entirely replace the old crop. It is laid down as essential too that the new seed must be taken up by everybody in the tract, otherwise crossing will take place and mixing of seed will occur at the ginneries. It is believed that if the Department supervised such an arrangement and obtained the whole-hearted co-operation of the cultivators important and lucrative results would be obtained.

Mr. Howard, the Imperial Economic Botanist, collaborating with his personal assistant in a paper in the *Journal*, on the production and maintenance of pure seed of improved varieties of crops in India, forcibly accentuates the necessity for careful selection and supervision in all experiments. In many tracts crops new to the district are being introduced, better varieties of existing staples brought to the notice of the people, coupled often with improved methods of cultivation. These efforts, Mr. Howard says, have brought to light some of the difficulties inherent in the subject and have created problems of organisation which now await solution and which, it is believed, will prove of interest outside India. A committee which was appointed last November, in its report, impresses upon cultivators the fact that the seed of different varieties grown side by side cannot be employed for the production of pure seed. For the same reason variety trials should not be conducted on seed farms unless special precautions are taken to isolate the plot from which the pure seed will be derived. Furthermore, it is recommended that the work of seed distribution in any one tract, should, as far as possible, be confined to one sort and of systematically replacing existing mixtures by this pure type. If the recommendations are acted upon seed distribution will start from a central farm and gradually spread outwards. The assistance of the farmers will be necessary, for each one will be required to sow a large area and to provide suitable arrangements for storing the seed and threshing the crop.

...gs are a standing ...ic health, and their ...g every year. Mr. ...ong case and we hope ...ealizes fully that the ...be compensated, but ...question of compensa... ...should be borne in ...t values of the pro... ...are in many cases ...te profits which have ...ing almost every ideal ... On the question of ...rv is equally definite, but ...large central recreation ...t for adults who can ...o get to them; but ...ren we want specially ...e want to save them ...up in dark places and ...are too weak to resist ...germinate in such sur... ...cannot succeed in this ...down to the unit of the ...ent and insist on each ...receiving its full quota ...d on each house contri... ...owards an open space ...enity for every small ... This is the campaign ...words, and we wish Mr. ...n its prosecution.

In such an undertaking as the permanent improvement of a crop in this country, observes a *...gricultural Journal of ...ar* that no results can ... once. The work is ...l necessarily involves ...nisation and sustained ...st place, a clear con... ...oblem as a whole and ...rolved is essential to ...econd place an improved ...roduced and then dis... ...t and quickest method ...ltivators. After some ... that the new variety ...f. It is on this principle ...Central Department in India ... adherence to it hopes ... It is recognised that dif... ... to occur, that new pro... ...but it is contended that ...easily met if the workers ...et together and compare ...t is generally felt that the ...g of the Board of Agricul... useful opportunity for the ...bjects of their nature and ... clear statement of the best ...opted by the Department ...lts obtained. The provin... ...s too should be encouraged ...ossible extent, for they are, ...eral principles affecting the ... best calculated to effect the ...ction of seed and in culti... ...re so necessary to success. ...e report of a recently ap... ...ittee on the subject of seed ...says the *Journal*, brings out ...importance of natural cross... ...not only in the improvements ...testing of varieties, but also ...and distribution of seed to ... India. Most of the diffi... ...t in the subject are found ...the effects of vicinism and it ...stance, which in the case of ...otton which cross-fertilize, ...work of improvement so

THE LONDON STRIKE.

NEWS comes through from Home to India very strangely. Distance and cable charges render it necessary that it should be in tabloid form, and as each mail arrives we can see how real is the isolation inflicted on the man from Home who resides in India. Time may work an improvement in this respect, but it will certainly be slow in its development. In these circumstances, notwithstanding the splendid services rendered by Reuter to the newspaper press in this country, it is inevitable that much of what happens in the Home-land comes to us as news when the incidents are sixteen days old, and in other cases mention of bare facts leaves us to complete important stories by inference. A case in point is the strike in the Thames and at the London Docks. Most of us had believed, if we may use Mr. Roosevelt's delicate figure of speech, that it had been "beaten to a frazzle." The statement that the strike still continues will come, therefore, as something of a surprise. Reuter informs us that although 154 ships are working in the docks, and the workers number 12,980, conditions are still bad. These conditions are summed up very briefly and tersely, "Everything is badly behind hand"; but the words are significant enough to indicate that the full weight of the blow at our commerce has not yet been delivered, and while a daily improvement is being registered—the numbers of the workers are increasing daily—some time must elapse before normal conditions are reached. We understand the pinch is already being felt in some quarters in Bombay, and that further interference with trade is to be expected.

THE BUDGET RESOLUTIONS.

THE Government will not resign because their majority on the Unionist amendment to Mr. Lloyd George's budget resolution was reduced to 22, and in the circumstances we do not think it can reasonably be asked to do so. Reuter tells us that the smallness of the majority was due to slack attendance of the ministerialists during a week of non-controversial business; moreover, the point raised was not one which can truly be regarded as an important question affecting large national or Imperial interests. It is not often possible to be in sympathy with Mr. Lloyd George's methods, but for once we think he has done the right thing. Mr. Churchill is obtaining all the money he needs, at the moment, for his ships and their accessories, and we have seen enough of the First Lord's work to be satisfied that he is not likely to allow Naval needs to suffer for want of asking for money. The grant, or rather loan, to Uganda is to be defended on the highest Imperial grounds, and it ought to have struck those who supported the amendment that if the present government derided "the tattered banner of colonial preference," they certainly are prepared, when the state of the Exchequer permits, to lend money for Imperial development. At the same time the question of the duty on tea is one that calls for earnest thought, and in it the question of colonial preference scarcely enters. In these latter days, among the poor of Great Britain, tea has become a necessary of life rather than a luxury, and if we could be certain that a reduction of one penny per pound in the duty would mean that the consumer would pay a penny per pound less for the commodity, the reduction should certainly be made. The Indian Tea Association has its headquarters in London and its grasp on the trade is such as to enable it to answer this question. The duty on tea now stands at five-pence per pound and, taking the figures for 1911, the reduction of one penny would swallow up £1,186,000.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mongolia" with the outward mails of the 21st instant, passed Suez at 3-30 a.m., on Thursday.

THE text has been published in a special issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act.

THE Bombay Government has received from the Consul-General for Turkey a tariff of expenses of pilgrims after their arrival at Jeddah. This tariff has been fixed by the authorities of the Hedjaz and copies have been issued by the General Department of the Government.

DURING the week ended June 25th, 9,456 chests of opium were removed from the Bombay Warehouse for shipment to China and during the same week 8,922 1-2 chests were imported from Indore and 1,015 from Ahmedabad.

THE Bombay Government has issued a short resolution stating that the mortality at the Naupada Asylum is a matter of much concern to the Governor in Council. So far as has at present been ascertained, it appears to be due to a defect in the water-supply regarding which inquiry is now in progress; the results of the inquiry will, it is expected, be known after the experience of the effects of the monsoon.

THE names of Col. Fasken and Col. Aubrey Jones are mentioned as probable successors to Col. Godfrey Jones, Military Secretary in Mysore, when the latter takes retiring leave in August.

A MASS meeting of Chinese was held at Hankow to demand that foreign goods should be boycotted. Several of the speakers worked themselves into such a frenzy that they actually cut their fingers and wrote characters in blood, protesting against the usage of foreign commodities.

THE Portuguese Government has received a telegram stating that Spanish civil guards have seized near Marredes, in the province of Orense, ten mules loaded with arms destined for the Portuguese Royalists. Four Portuguese who were leading the mules were arrested.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE DERBY.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

IT was a glorious Derby Day. The old habitues of Epsom who have not missed watching a Derby in a generation and know all there is to be known about those they have not seen agreed that in magnitude yesterday's crowd quashed all the records. The scenes of the road were as cheerful as ever—more cheerful, in fact, for there were fewer of the annoying blocks and stoppages on the road than there used to be. Once the people reached the Downs, whether they came afoot or by rail, by petrol power or horse or donkey power, they formed themselves into the same old Derby Day crowd, with the same old hearty, ful-blood... ed English delight in the affairs of the day and the companionship of one another. What a wonderful crowd it is that gathers at Epsom once a year! There it was again yesterday, a gathering together of every element that makes up the nation. Just before the start of the first race, the Royal Standard was hoisted above the white range of the grand stand, and the King and Queen came to the front of their box and standing side by side, looked out with friendly and interested eyes upon the wonder-stirring spectacle. Near to their Majesties in the Jockey Club enclosure were gathered men of high estate in the realm, and within a few hundred yards were members of every class and every degree from the richest to the poorest, happy and content together in friendly good-tempered enjoyment of a simple pleasure in common. Among the holiday-makers on the hill, the King's horse was one of the leading favourites. But if the Derby result brought general disappointment, Derby Day was a happy a fes- tival as ever. The first prize in the greatest sweepstakes of the year—that organised by the Calcutta Turf Club—will be shared by three Birmingham brothers—Mr. B. Marcus Cotton, Mr. E. H. Cotton, and Mr. A. Cotton. They are all connected with the Birmingham firm of B. M. Cotton and Co., South African merchants. Through a friend Mr. B. M. Cotton purchased six tickets at a total cost of £4. The prize is estimated to be worth anything between £40,000 and £60,000. "It was just a whim." Mr. E. H. Cotton said yesterday, "that induced his brother to try his luck in the sweepstakes. He invited us to take a share in the tickets and we accepted." At the time Mr. Cotton learned that he had drawn Tagalie the horse was their favourite for the race. He was told he had a good horse, but did not attach much importance to the matter. Recent developments of the race, however, somewhat altered his views, and yesterday afternoon he sat in a friend's office in London, watching the tape machines tick out the news. The Derby result began to come over. Steadily it ticked out the fateful name and Mr. Cotton, radiant with pleasure distributed £5 notes to each of the clerks in his friend's office. Shortly afterwards he left for Birmingham.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE "ZOO."

The King and Queen, with Princess Mary yesterday paid a surprise visit to the London "Zoo." The main object was to inspect the collection of animals from the State of Nepal recently presented to the Zoological Society by the King, but advantage was taken to see other exhibits. No restrictions were placed on sightseers, but the public were careful not to incommode the royal party. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, secretary of the society, acted as guide to the visitors. Starting with the monkey house, the Queen requested the keepers to fetch grapes, apples, bananas, biscuits, and cake, and these were given to the animals by her Majesty and Princess Mary. Then the party passed on to the Polar bears' enclosure, where Princess Mary was delighted with the dexterity with which a bear, coaxed to the pinnacle of a rock, caught scraps of food thrown to it. On their way to the seals' pond the visitors were met by a solemn-looking penguin which waddled up to each member of the party in turn submitted to being stroked and fed, and then followed on behind. Skilful diving by the seals made the King exclaim, "Well caught," when one was particularly expert in catching a fish thrown to it. In the reptile house a snake was taken from its case and handed to his Majesty, who took it without hesitation and allowed it to coil round his arm. A "barking frog" was shown to the King, but efforts to make it bark were unsuccessful, and his Majesty said, "Leave him alone; he does not want to bark just now, and why should he!" When the visitors were passing the yak enclosure, a little pet dog was seen inside the wire netting. Keepers entered the enclosure at the Queen's suggestion to remove it, but for some time the dog eluded them, causing considerable merriment. While the King and Princess Mary were standing side by side in front of some railings looking at the elephant seal, a little bare-headed girl not knowing who they were, placed herself between them. Smilingly his Majesty made way for her and the three watched the seal together. The Queen noticed the incident with evident amusement. One of the last visits paid was to the cage of a mandrill, a large baboon. The King offered it an apple, but had to draw his hand back sharply when the animal made a vicious grab. Before leaving the royal visitors expressed their great pleasure at all they had seen.

THE KING AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

The King and Queen visited Chelsea Hospital. They witnessed a parade of the pensioners, inspected the hall, chapel, kitchens, infirmary, and men's quarters and talked with many of the old soldiers. It was Oak-apple Day, which is celebrated at the hospital as Founder's Day in honour of King Charles II., who founded the hospital in 1682. The Queen was wearing an oak-apple and leaves, for which she had sent out from the palace in the morning. The King, who was in field-marshal's uniform, took the salute in front of the monument in the middle of the quadrangle, and over four hundred of the pensioners paraded before him. Others unable to walk sat on the benches in the colonnade, and his Majesty inspected them there. The march-past was a touching sight. It was led by Major Daniel, who is in his eighty-first year and went past in a Bath chair. Many of the others who took part never leave their rooms except on crutches or with sticks, but they drew themselves up and with a splendid effort strove to march erect past the King. The band of the Grenadier Guards played a waltz, as the short tottering steps of the old soldiers could not fit themselves to a march proper. In the kitchens their Majesties saw the plum puddings, each decorated with a sprig of oak-apple which had just been dished up for the Founder's Day dinner of the 550 pensioners. In their inspection of the wards the King and Queen stopped to chat with several of the old men who were too ill or infirm to leave their quarters. One of the old soldiers sitting up in bed was wearing a soft red fez. The Queen noticed it, and turning to the King she said, "Look, that is one of the fezzes which I sent. I found them in a cupboard at Buckingham Palace. They must have been there since grandmother's time." There was a pathetic incident when the King and Queen passed a blind pensioner named Ward, who stretched out his hands, saying, "Where is he? Is that the King?" The King took his hand and said, "Yes, I am shaking hands with you," and Ward replied, "I am glad to have such an honour, sir." One of the heroes of the afternoon was a real "Bill" Adams, who is nearly ninety years of age. "When the King saw that I had the 1843 Gwalior medal," he narrated afterwards. "His Majesty said, 'Oh, I've been there!' So I told him I was the only man alive who had the medal, and how I was left for dead on the field of battle and lay out all night till I was found next morning. 'And yet you have lived for seventy years longer in spit of it all,' said the King to me: 'You're wonderful.'"

A LOVE-STORY OF SUTHERLAND DUKEDOM.

A romantic career is ended by the death, at the age of 64, of Mary Caroline, Duchess of Sutherland, wife of Sir Albert K. Rollit.

The dowager duchess's history, so full of tragic incident, commenced (says the "Daily Chronicle") when she was 15 years of age. In that year King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, took the honorary degree of D. C. L. at Oxford. In order to be present at the function, Disraeli, himself a D. C. L. of some years' standing, journeyed to Oxford and stayed in St. Giles's, at the house of the public orator, Rev. Richard Michell, afterwards principal of Hertford College.

A beau sabreur, not only in the political field, but in attachments of the heart, Disraeli was much attracted by the daughter of his host and paid her marked attention. In course of time the hand of Miss Michell was sought in marriage by Captain Arthur Blair, her cousin, whom she married. The union was as happy as that of most couples until George Granville William, third Duke of Sutherland, by whom Captain Blair was engaged as factor, appeared on the scene.

The duke was himself the husband of a charming wife (Countess of Cromartie in her own right) and the father of a grown-up family. The Duke of Sutherland met Mrs. Blair, and they fell in love with each other.

In consequence of rumours which came to his ears, Captain Blair is said to have shot himself in a fit of despondency, and there was a tremendous sensation, especially as the intimacy between the Duke and Mrs. Blair subsequently led to the complete estrangement of the duchess, with whom Queen Victoria sympathised to the extent of excluding the duke from Court.

The Duke lived at Trentham Hall, and the Duchess was perforce obliged to seek another residence with her children, for whose sake she refrained from taking divorce proceedings. Afterwards the Duke left the country with Mrs. Blair on a long yachting voyage to the Far East.

Soon after the Duke's return to England with Mrs. Blair he fell ill, and a reconciliation was sought by the Duchess; but his Grace did not die, as it was feared he would. He recovered, and went off again on a world tour with Mrs. Blair.

In 1883, the Duchess died, and the pair went to Florida and were married—within three months after the first wife's death. On their reappearance in England, some of the old retainers, staunch in their loyalty to the dead Duchess, left the ducal service.

The farmers near Dunrobin Castle, too, became alienated from the Duke because their wives would not recognise the new Duchess.

The Duke at this time was disentailing as much of his Scottish property as he could, and he made a will in August, 1892, with a codicil on the very day of his death, in September of that year. He left his widow £100,000, payable within a year of his death, and a further £50,000 by this codicil, with heavy jointures on the Scottish and English estates.

The whole of the furniture at Trentham, Dunrobin and Stafford House, with all the priceless objects of art, would have passed by this will to the Dowager Duchess, and naturally, it was contested by the present Duke, the whole of the Sutherland family.

Certain diamonds said to be heirlooms missing, and the Probate Court found ... these had been deposited at the Dow... Duchess' bankers. Lord St. Helier then m... an order that certain papers and docum... should be handed over.

When the court officials called, the De... took possession of a bundle of papers drew ... a letter, and crossing the room, threw it in... the fire.

Although the Duchess later apologised in open court, and said she had only burned a private letter in obedience to the Duke's dying wish, she was fined £250, and ordered to prison for six weeks.

A tipstaff formally arrested her a few days later at her home. The Willows, near Windsor, and, accompanied by her doctor and maid and a pile of luggage, she drove to prison.

Her "cell" in Holloway, which was upholstered in blue plush by Messrs. Maple, was a setting which did not disgrace even a Duchess.

Here, with her own plate, food, and wines, she received her friends, and on her release sympathisers gave her a solid silver casket containing £250 in banknotes, for having "unflinchingly carried out a dying request of her husband." Ultimately the litigation with regard to the estate was settled, mainly through the intervention of the late King Edward.

The last time the world heard of the Dowager Duchess (who married Sir Albert Rollit in 1896) was in the singular loss of £20,000 worth of jewellery at the Gare du Nord in Paris. The theft was the work of "Harry, the Valet," the notorious jewel thief, and the sensation caused was only equalled by the recovery of the jewels later in a house at Fulham, when a jealous woman gave the thief away to the police.

The Duchess of Connaught has been seized by sudden illness. The Duchess will be removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal. All her engagements are cancelled. The Duchess's indisposition was extremely sudden. On Sunday evening the royal party, consisting of the Duke, the Duchess, Princess Patricia, and their suite, arrived in Quebec by the Canadian Government steamer Lady Grey from Montreal, having greatly enjoyed the beautiful journey down the St. Lawrence. The steamer berthed at seven o'clock on Sunday evening, and the royal party proceeded in motor-cars to the Duke's apartments in the Citadel. The royal party dined quietly on Sunday, and it was not till after dinner that the Duchess complained of feeling unwell. Monday she remained in bed by Dr. Worthington's orders and as she was still feeling unwell late in the afternoon it was then decided to summon a specialist. The Governor-General fulfilled a long list of engagements when so little importance was attached to the Duchess's indisposition that the Duke, Princess Patricia, and several friends motored to Montmorency Falls in the afternoon and attended a state dinner in the evening.

THE District Magistrate at Vizianagram, yesterday, delivered judgment in the Berhampore, (Ganjam) Hindu-Mahomedan riot case. Out of the sixty Hindu accused, 25 were discharged and seven acquitted. On the remainder 19 were sentenced to eight months' rigorus imprisonment each and nine to 15 months' each. The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, said that the stoppage of the Hindu procession caused intense disappointment and chagrin and the spark necessary to kindle a general conflagration was applied by the somewhat aggressive attitude of the Mahomedans who led the Mosque and made a forcible attempt to turn back the "Vesham" procession.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

PROGRESS OF BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Will Progressive Republicans and Democrats Join?

SIGNIFICANT MEETINGS WITH BRYAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

BALTIMORE, June 26.

Two lieutenants of Mr. Roosevelt have been in consultation with Mr. Bryan.

CHICAGO, June 27.

Many people in the streets are wearing Roosevelt-Bryan badges.

BALTIMORE, June 27.

Mr. Bryan has refused the Chairmanship of the Resolutions Committee.

The Convention has decided to defer consideration of the party programme till the Presidential candidate has been nominated.

There have been efforts to start demonstrations in favour of the different candidates. The most successful was that engineered on behalf of Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the Radical Governor of New Jersey, which lasted for thirty-three minutes.

The roll-call on the controversial point resulted in a victory for Mr. Woodrow-Wilson by 565 votes to 495. This is also a victory for the Progressives, Mr. Bryan's followers having supported Mr. Wilson.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

Rearrangement of the Cabinet Prevents a Crisis.

CAPE TOWN, June 27.

A Cabinet crisis has been averted by a rearrangement of portfolios.

Mr. Sauer becomes Minister for Agriculture.

Mr. Smuts, Minister of Finance and Defence.

Mr. Hertzog, Minister of Justice and Native Affairs.

Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior and Lands, and,

Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways.

General Botha becomes a Minister without a portfolio, but remains Premier.

AIRMAN'S LONG FLIGHT.

Valentine Lands Safely at Grisnez.

LONDON, June 27.

The airman, Valentine, left Dover at six o'clock last evening to fly to Calais. He has not been seen since.

LATER.

Valentine, has landed at Grisnez.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAILS.

CAPE TOWN, June 27.

The negotiations between Sir Owen Phillips [torn] Government on the mail question have [torn]wn, and the former has left for Eng[torn] [torn]erviewed, he said the Union-Castle [torn] would continue to give rebates and [torn]ails while the Government paid the subsidy.

THE STRIKE.

[torn]resent Conditions in the London Docks.

LONDON, June 26.

Although 154 ships are working in the docks and the workers number 12,980, which number is daily swelled, the strike still continues and everything is terribly behindhand.

RAILWAYMEN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, June 27.

A meeting of railwaymen at Stratford, yesterday evening, which expected an order to strike in support of the dockers, in accordance with a resolution passed on the 24th inst., was surprised by the leaders appealing to the meeting not to strike. They said that their attitnde was the result of an interview they had had with Mr. Asquith yesterday, when a settlement of the dockers' strike was foreshadowed.

Mr. Ben Tillett upbraided the railwaymen for "cowardice". He would say the dockers would nevertheless continue the strike for a month if necessary. It would be murder if it lasted longer.

A manifesto published by the executive of the Amalgamated Railwaymen reminds members that they are bound to observe the contract with the companies.

MONTREAL, June 27.

Three million bushels of grain are held up here owing to the London strike. Vessels are refusing to take grain as cargo. The Cunard liner "Ascania" has returned from London with the grain, she took out a fortnight ago.

QUEEN AND SUFFRAGETTE.

Amazon's Appeal to Her Majesty at Llandaff.

LONDON, June 26.

While their Majesties were on a visit to Llandaff Cathedral to-day, a suffragette outside rushed at Mr. McKenna, who was in attendance on their Majesties, shouting.

She then appealed to the Queen to help the suffragettes. She was arrested and removed, struggling desperately, the crowd hooting and jeering.

FRENCH NAVAL DISASTER.

Twenty-three Men Killed and Injured.

TOULON, June 27.

Twenty-three men were wounded, some of them fatally, as a result of an explosion in the gun-turret of the "Jules Michelet" during firing practice.

LATER.

There were two accidents on the "Jules Michelet".

Practice was resumed after the first explosion, in which thirteen men were wounded. Then the gun back-fired, wounding ten more.

A ROYAL DIARY.

German Crown Prince on Anglo-Indian Life.

EULOGY OF SIR JOHN HEWITT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 27.

The German Crown Prince has published a book entitled "From my Hunting Diary," consisting of fourteen hunting episodes of which seven took place in India, Ceylon and Scotland. He describes them in a chatty and humorous manner and praises enthusiastically the British country house and Anglo-Indian sporting life.

He describes Sir John Hewitt as the most gifted, the most mighty and the most interesting personality of the Indian administration.

SPORT AND PASTIME.

Test Match against Australia Drawn.

LONDON, June 26.

The test match was drawn. England carried their score to 310 for seven wickets when they declared. Australia then played out time, scoring 282 runs for seven wickets.

Macartney made 99 and Kelleway 61.

The weather was fine and the spectators numbered 18,000. The Prince of Wales was present. The wicket was easy.

The South Africans beat Scotland, at Glasgow, by an innings and 97 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Sussex beat Oxford University by an innings and 147 runs, this being the first match of the Horsham week.

The matches between Surrey and Leicester, at Leicester, Yorkshire and Northants, at Bradford, and Cambridge University and Hampshire at Southampton were drawn, the first-named teams leading on the first innings.

The Derbyshire versus Warwick match, at Derby, was drawn, but neither side score points, the first innings not having been completed.

A MOTOR DERBY.

The Motor Grand Prix of the Dieppe circuit was won to-day by Boillot, (driving a Peugeot) in thirteen hours. 58 minutes 2 3-5th seconds.

The next in order were:—Wagner (Fiat) 14 hours, 11 minutes 8 seconds, Bruce-Brown (Fiat) 14 hours, 28 minutes, 13seconds, Rigal (Sunbeam) 14 hours, 38 minutes, 36 seconds; Resta (Sunbeam) 14 hours, 39 minutes, 51 seconds; Medinger (Sunbeam) 15 hours, 59 minutes, 41 seconds.

The performances of the Sunbeam cars were astonishing owing to their cylindrical capacity being limited to three litres. That of some of their competitors was five times their size.

Rigal won the Auto Cup for cars with limited cylindrical capacity.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

Queen-Mother's Great Ovation in the Streets.

LONDON, June 24.

Sunshine favoured "Alexandra Day" to-day. The fete was a huge success and was aptly described by the newspapers as "Roses, Roses all the way."

White-robed flower girls, including many peeresses, were everywhere. The fete was a great popular hit and was organised magnificently. Queen Alexandra drove through the streets and received a great ovation.

LONDON, June 27.

It is estimated that about £30,000 was realised by the sale of "Alexandra roses", of which amount £10,000 was in pennies. Some fancy prices were given in the City and West End for penny blooms, the highest amount being £100 given by a well-known distiller.

Miss Phyllis Broughton sold roses by auction in the Baltic Exchange.

The strikers on Tower Hill bought readily.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

HAVRE, June 27.

The Strike Committee, after an exchange of views with other ports, has decided to recommend a resumption of work when the Arbitration Commission meets.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

MELBOURNE, June 26.

Copious rains have fallen throughout the wheat areas in Australia. The crop prospect is splendid.

MRS. THORPE.

Pleads "Guilty" to Charge of Attempted Suicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 27.

Mrs. M. Thorpe to-day pleaded "guilty" to the charge of attempted suicide. On Wednesday the District Magistrate directed that she should execute a bond for Rs. 200, with one surety, to be of good behaviour for six months and to appear for judgment when called upon. His worship did not think any substantive sentence was needed as she was already under sentence on another charge.

THE MIDNAPORE SUITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

In the Midnapore Damage Suit appeal in the Calcutta High Court Mr. K. B. Dutt. on behalf of the plaintiff, concluded his argument. this afternoon after addressing the court for eighteen days, two days less than Mr. Garth took in putting Mr. Weston's case. On behalf of the police-defendants (Moulvi M. Haque and Inspector Guha) Mr. Norton took four days and Mr. Dunne dealt with the legal aspect of case in two days.

MR. WILKIE'S TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

In the suit of E. M. D. Cohen vs. Allan Wilkie, an application was made before Mr. Justice Fletcher to take up the case next week when the defendant will be here. As some of the records are in Madras the judge fixed the 4th of July for the examination of defendant.

LAHORE MURDER TRIAL.

Private Peskett Acquitted by Jury.

A DIVIDED VERDICT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 27.

The trial of Private Peskett, of the King's Liverpool Regiment, before Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Jnstice at Lahore, on charges of murder and culpable homicide, was concluded to-day, the accused being acquitted.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused and another private of the same regiment were employed to shoot dogs within the Cantonment limits. These were accompanied by another and they shot a dog belonging to one Natha of the village of Tajpore. Natha remonstrated and the other villagers approached and, finally, after one of the soldiers had fired over Natha's head, the accused fired pointblank at him with fatal results.

Counsel for the defence made a long speech and said the accused acted in self-defence.

The jury retired for a few minutes and returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Judge, agreeing with the jury, acquitted the accused.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Pleasant Amenities in the Council Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

There was an amusing discussion at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation last evening on the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the matter of the dirty water supplied to the people of Calcutta for three days, after the new steel main was brought into use in May last year.

When the debate opened the Chairman drew attention to three passages in Mr. A. C. Banerjee's note, and the Hon Mr. Madge said that one of these passages was a distinct charge of subornation of perjury, while the other two were discreditable and conveyed disgraceful imputations. He moved that they be expunged from the minutes as unworthy.

Mr. Apcar, who was a member of the committe, then moved three resolutions condemning the Chief Engineer for not having taken proper precautions. In the course of his speech Mr. Apcar was interrupted several times, and the Chairman told him that he had spoken twenty-two minutes.

Mr. Apcar said he would not be sorry if he was stopped.

Mr. Tremearne: Then stop. (laughter).

Mr. Tremearne further said that it was no use flogging a dead horse. The Chief Engineer had erred and admitted that he had. He was prepared to second the resolution if Mr. Apcar would add "in good faith" after the words "the Chief Engineer had erred."

Mr. Apcar said he did not impute any bad faith to the Chief Engineer and would like to know what "in good faith" meant.

Mr. Tremearne: I should have thought that the words I moved were understandable by any English educated gentleman (laughter.)

Mr. Apcar accepted the amendment, but wished to explain, whereupon the Chairman ruled him out of order and the three resolutions were carried.

Mr. Apcar then moved another resolution to the effect that all practicable methods of reducing the mud in the pipes had not been employed. After speaking fifteen minutes he was interrupted by the Chairman, and Mr. Apcar said that he would not speak any more as the Chairman was trying to stop him from explaining matters on which he (chairman) had attacked him.

The Chairman: Those last remarks are out of order.

Mr. Bompas said Mr. Apcar based his belief that the water was muddy on the sight of two glasses of water (laughter) which were one-third mud.

A noisy scene followed.

Mr. Apcar wanted to explain. The chairman ruled him out of order. Mr. Apcar (still standing) requested three times to be allowed to make a personal explanation and was as many times called to order. He refused to resume his seat and it was not until another member, Mr. Payne, peremptorily ordered him to sit down that he did so.

The resolution was defeated by 27 votes to 5.

The motion to expunge a part of Mr. Banerjee's note from the record was then put and Mr. Banerjee said that he would not withdraw, for one witness deliberately gave false evidence, because he was promised a job in the Municipality.

Mr. Payne: By whom?

Mr. Banerjee: I don't know.

Mr. Rae: Shame.

Mr. Banerjee: It is a downright shame that such a man should be called to give evidence.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

The report was then ordered to be recorded.

A BENGALI'S ARSENAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, June 27.

Suresh Chundra Roy, aged 18, a student of the Local Jubilee School, the accused in the Subhadya revolver case, was placed to-day before a Deputy Magistrate on a charge of possessing arms without a license. The prosecution story was that the accused, with other boys, were found in a boat under suspicious circumstances. Being chased the others fled, but Suresh was arrested. His bag being searched two revolvers, two daggers, thirty-seven cartridges and two chisels were found.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and made a confession implicating others.

The accused was convicted under the Arms Act and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

POLICEMAN RUNS AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 27.

Khan Sahib Habib Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, Anarkali thana, Lahore, was murderously assaulted by Constable Tulsa Singh who had been reduced from sergeant on the Inspector's report. Some days ago as Khan Sahib Habib Ali was sitting speaking to the Court Inspector in the disrrict court, Tulsa Singh entered and fired at him. The gun was loaded with small pellets some of which struck the Inspector who rushed out of the room. Tulsa Singh followed and wounded him twice with a bayonet. The assailant was then arrested. The Inspector is lying in hospital and is expected to recover. The bayonet wound in the chest is superficial but that in the abdomen is serious.

LATER.

Inspector Habib Ali Khan died this afternoon in the Mayo Hospital.

MYSORE R[torn]

Remarkable Succ[torn]es of Bombay Own[torn]

MR. GARDA WINS [torn] RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPO[torn]ENT.)

MYSOR[torn] JUNE 27.

The results of the second day's [torn]ing were as follows:—

STEWARDS' PLATE.—6 furlo[torn]

Mr. F. Garda's Minerva, 8st. 3lbs... [torn]...Kuhn 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's Asfundier, 9st... ......A Hoyt 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s Majesty, 9st. 7lbs..... ......Brown 3

Also Ran:—Crown Prince, 8st. [torn]; Senseless, 7st. 5lbs.; Volunteer, 6st 10lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Mi[torn]a; 4 to 1 against Asfundier; even money [torn]jesty; 4 to 1 against Crown Prince; 5 to 1 agai[torn] Senseless and 6 to 1 against Volunteer.

The Race:—The send-off was [torn] favourite did well until the strai[torn]el, and the where Minerva and Asfundier chall[torn] was reached few strides from home the latter [torn]d hotly. A placing Majesty. Won by half [torn]gged up dis- between second and third. [torn]h, a head

Time:—1 min 21 3-5 secs.

THE STABLE CUP.—6 furlong[torn]

Mr. F. Garda's Regalia 9st. 10lbs... [torn]
Mr. M. Goculdas's Pantry Girl 9st. 8[torn] Brown 1
Mr. Hameed's Premoa 8st. 9lbs..... Hoyt 2

Also Ran:—Ruling Passion 9st 1[torn]...Ruiz 3 10lbs., Master Priam 7st. 9lbs.; Mo[torn] token 7st 7lbs; Sarana, 6st. 10lb. [torn]Star, 7st.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Regal[torn] [torn]d Pantry Girl; 10 to 1 against Premoa; 5 to 1 [torn]nst Token; 8 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The Race:—A good start. Regal[torn] with Pantry Girl and Premoa close be[torn] in front out the race. Won by two lengths, [torn] through- between second and third. [torn]f a length

Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CU[torn] quarter.

Mr. F. Garda's Lady Erna, 9st. 12lbs. [torn]
Mr. Mon Mohan's Lady Spring, 9st. [torn]rown. 1
Koer Sahib's Mil, 8st. 3lbs. .... [torn]. Hoyt 2
Mr. Goculdas's Cheeky, 7st. 10lbs. ... [torn]outhall 3
[torn] Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Kilmarnock 9st. 7lb[torn] antoinette 8st. 13lbs; Milford Lake 8st. 13lbs [torn]ncio 8st. 4lbs; Miracle 8st. 4lbs, Wise Ha[torn] 8st.2lbs; Devereux 7st. 10lbs; Hare Bell 6st.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Lad[torn]na; 7 to 1 against Lady Spring; 2 to 1 agai[torn]il; 5 to 1 against Cheek and Santoinette; 6's a[torn]arger odds the rest.

The Race—A good start oppo[torn]he stand. Nuncio and Harebell led to the 2 fu[torn]. Mil was third at the 5 furlongs Lady Erna [torn] last, but Brown rode a capital race and broug[torn], through her field at half-way home when sh[torn]orward and won by a length and a half, [torn] of [torn]gth between second and third.

Time.—2 min. 13 4-5 secs.

THE BIRTHDAY CUP.—5 furlong[torn]

The Koer Sahib's Malmsey, 9st. 12[torn]
Mr. R. R. S's Criton, 9st. 6lbs...... [torn]thall 1
Mr. Lauder's Harene, 8st. 10lbs..... [torn]own 2
[torn]irth 3

Also Ran:—Eustace 8st. 8lbs. [torn] Speed 8st. 2lbs. Sophocles 8st. 1lb.; T. M[torn]0lbs.; Reeba 7lbs. 6lbs.; Eva B. 7st. 6lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Malm[torn]4 on Criton; 5 to 1 against Harene; [torn]against Reeba; 10 to 1 and longer odds the[torn]

The Race.—Malmsey jumped [torn]e start, and was never headed, though C[torn]llenged on the post. Won by a short head, [torn]between second and third.

Time—1min. 1sec.

THE YURARAJA'S CUP.—5 fu[torn]

Col. A. Jones's Cowslip, 9st. 7lbs.. [torn]
Mr. Hameed's Pearl, 9st. 12lbs.... [torn]rown 1
Lakshimi Kantaraj Ur's Crowb[torn]Ruiz 2
[torn] 3lbs [torn]mose 3

Also Ran:—Alchemist 8st 10lbs[torn]0st 9lbs; Aubrey 7st. 8lbs; Chemise 6st. 12l[torn]

Betting:—2 to 1 against Cowslip[torn]n Pearl 5 to 1 against Crowbar; 8's the rest[torn]

The Race:—Won by a neck, [torn] between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 4 secs.

SPORT IN MYS[torn]

(FROM OUR CORRESP[torn]T.)

MYS[torn] JUNE 27.

An extra day's races is probable [torn]nday. A polo pony show takes place [torn]e morning and the polo tournament finals bef[torn]extra races, if held.

RUGBY FOOT[torn]L.

The Bombay Gymkhana hel[torn]econd Rugby football trial last evening and [torn] the ground softened by the showers which [torn] to face a little before six o'clock there wa[torn]derately good game. Colours defeated Whites [torn]en points to nil.

ABOR MURDER[torn]

Sentences of Death [torn]muted to Transport[torn]

(FROM OUR CORRESP[torn]T.)

CALCUT[torn] JUNE 27.

The Chief Commissioners o[torn] has commuted the death sentence on[torn]o Abors who murdered Dr. Gregorson to [torn]sportation for life, says a Dibrugarh me[torn] They and Mr. Williamson's murderers [torn] now been transferred to the Tezpur jail.

SARDARS OF THE [torn]CAN.

(FROM OUR CORR[torn]T.)

F[torn] JUNE 27.

Despite the threat of rain, [torn] gathering of Sardars, and others assem[torn]he Council Hall this evening, on the occa[torn] the annual Birthday Durbar. The large [torn]he Council Chamber was filled with t[torn]esent, the more important guests occu[torn] either the side of the passage left for t[torn]nt for the Sardars of the Deccan to pass [torn]gh.

Mr. Fawcett, I.C.S., who [torn]r occupied this important position, w[torn]orded the usual honours rendered on [torn]ccasions by a Guard of Honour furnish[torn] the Poona District Police and made a l[torn] interesting speech to those present. A[torn]onclusion a number of Coronation med[torn] dresses of honour to new Sardars were [torn]d.

The following distinctions [torn]estowed on the Sardars among those a[torn]ed at the Delhi Durbar:—

Shriwant Shankar Rao [torn]naji Rao Saheb Pant Sachiu, Chief o[torn] and First Class Sardar, has his salute o[torn] increased to 11 guns and accorded [torn]le of "His Highness".

Meherban Mudhojirao Ja[torn]Naik Nimbulkar, Chief of Phaltan [torn]rst Class Sardar, was made a Compa[torn] the Most Exalted Order of the Star of I[torn]

Meherban Novroji Padamji, [torn]lass Sardar, Poona, was made a Compa[torn] the Most Eminent Order of the Indian E[torn]

The Hon. Sardar Reje[torn]u Singh Amarsingh Jadhavrao of [torn]ai Bhim Thadi, First-Class Sardar, was g[torn] Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the first class.

Meherban Dastur Kaik[torn] Nosherwan, First-Class Sardar [torn] Adarbad of the Parsees, had received t[torn]gh Pries[torn] title of Shams-ul-Ulma. [torn]nguished

BANK OF BURMA.

Dividend Declared of Two Annas in the Rupee.

QUESTION OF LIQUIDATOR.

Mr. Holdsworth's Appointment Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 27.

In the Chief Court to-day, Mr. Justice Robinson passed orders in the matter of the Bank of Burma for the appointment of a liquidator. In the course of a lengthy judgment his honour said he did not deny that the wishes of so large a body of creditors in Bombay and Calcutta were entitled to great weight and he had not failed to give the question much thought. There was however, no bounden obligation on the Court and he must therefore consider the question from every point of view.

His honour did not at present see that it necessarily followed that the shareholders would get nothing. The present unfortunate position of this bank must, his honour thought, be admitted to be in great part due to the optimism which led the directors to place too many of their eggs in one basket or, at any rate, in a basket which had several compartments. One of these was filled with shares in the British Burma Petroleum Company. Mr. Holdsworth was blamed because he did not spend three lakhs of inadequate assets in realising one hundred and sixty thousand more shares in this company. Apparently, no thought was given to the effect of unloading so large a block at once on the market. If he had acted as it was suggested he should have done, and the price had fallen in, surely a howl of criticism would have greeted his action.

CREDITORS' MEETINGS CRITICISED.

He did not know all that was said, nor could he gauge the effect, but it made his honour cautious before assuming that the votes at the various meetings held at Calcutta and Bombay were all given after true understanding of the real position. There was another complaint at the meeting on the 17th of April at Calcutta. A resolution was passed authorising Mr. Holdsworth to apply to the Court at once to sanction the payment of the largest dividend that the funds in his hands would permit. Careful consideration of all the papers in this case raised in his honour's mind the unpleasant suspicion that failure to declare that dividend was really the cause of dissatisfaction. And yet, could he do so when doubtful claims had not been adjudicated and when the legality of his appointment was open to question? His honour was going to authorise a dividend, but he could not feel certain that the wishes of the creditors were not expressed without a full and proper understanding and a realization of the position. For these reasons his honour did not feel either bound or inclined to act according to the expressed wishes of a large body of the creditors that had been pressed on him.

Dealing with Mr. B. Cowasjee's appointment his honour said Mr. Cowasjee was a lawyer of very great attainments with great local knowledge, but he was the managing directr of Twinza's Oil Company and a shareholder in the Rangoon Refinery Company. Both companies had disputes with the Bank of Burma. These might not be very serious, but it was a disqualification. His honour did not think the liquidation needed a lawyer. Mr. Holdsworth had the benefit of a thorough investigation of the affairs of this company with the assistance of Mr. Ferguson. He must be fully acquainted with the details of most, if not all, the disputed claims and of the assets. All this study and information would be wasted were another appointed, while there must be delay if Mr. Cowasjee had to start afresh to obtain the grip of the whole situation. His honour saw no grounds whatever to doubt that Mr. Holdsworth could and would do what was best for the creditors and shareholders, and his honour could not find any just cause for removing him. Almost everything he did must be with the sanction of the Court and the order his honour proposed to pass as to the advisory committee would provide an adequate safeguard for the full consideration of the views of the creditors in Bombay and Calcutta.

MR. HOLDSWORTH APPOINTED.

His honour appointed Mr. G. R. Holdsworth (now provisional officiating liquidator) as liquidator on security in the sum of five lakhs of rupees being provided. This amount was fixed as the Court did not think he was likely to have more than that sum in his hands at any time. This would be subject to revision hereafter should occasion arise. His salary was fixed at Rs. 1,500 per month for the next six months. On the expiry of that period he might apply for a continuance of the order. The liquidator might charge for office establishment what he considered reasonable charges being open to consideration when he submitted his account. He must submit accounts quarterly, the next accounts being submitted on the 1st of September, 1912.

As to the advisory committee his honour was prepared to recognise the six gentlemen mentioned in Mr. Wacha's affidavit of June 11, 1912, to the extent that when matters came before the Court for decision, on which the Court considered their views would be of assistance, it might consult them and if they informed the Court of the name of the local advocate who would represent them, notice would be given to him of matters to be decided and opportunity would be given for him to obtain their views and to lay them before the Court for consideration. Matters requiring immediate orders could not be sent to them. Nor would this in any way affect the power of the Court to direct meetings of the creditors and shareholders to be held.

One set of costs was allowed to be paid out of the assets of the company to the creditors represented by Mr. Giles, and one set to those represented by Mr. Gaunt.

The cost of the liquidator at the meeting of December 16, 1911, for the hearing of the 20th May last was allowed also out of the assets.

His honour sanctioned a dividend of two annas in the rupee.

Owing to the fact that interest would have to be calculated up to a later date and in order to enable the liquidator to make arrangements for payment locally, the Court directed it to be paid one month from this date.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 27.

There were only 496 seizures and 480 deaths from plague in India during the week ended on the 22nd of June. There were 62 deaths reported from Bombay Presidency, one from Madras, 38 from Bengal, 52 from Bihar and Orissa, 36 from United Provinces, 232 from the Punjab, and 45 from Burma. Mysore State reported 13 deaths.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

WHAT IS WAR? "WHAT is war!," exclaimed John Bright, a passionate lover of peace. "I belive that half the people that talk about war have not the slightest idea of what it is. In a short sentence, it may be summed up to be the combination and concentration of all the horrors, atrocities, crimes and sufferings of which human nature of this globe is capable." Can there be another side of the picture? Col. Barrow regaled an audience at Simla on "The Blessings of War." The title of the address is bold and startling. Its central idea is against all our accepted notions and impressions and experiences of war. Fire-eaters, eager for war on the slightest provocation, will excuse war as a terrible and inevitable necessity, but will never hold it up as a harbinger of blessings to the nations who are engaged in it. It does no good to the thousands of devastated homes, and the successful party has sometimes the satisfaction of obtaining only a Pyrrhic victory at a frightful sacrifice of blood and money. No one but a visionary wili maintain that war, in the abstract, is wicked and indefensible, and that nothing in the world can justify it. War, under given circumstances, is a necessary evil, and it would be an act of sin and cowardice, when the evil is unavoidable, to shrink from it. But it would be hard to find complete justification for all wars. Nations are selfish, just as much as individuals, and are liable to stronger gusts of passion. In their corporate capacity, their moral consciousness is sometimes deadened. Where responsibility is widely diffused, it is merged into the whole, and the individual, as such, hardly feels any sense of it. Hence it is that a State, or any other corporation, is cynically described as having no body or soul, and consequently the nation that casts longing eyes on the vine-yards of its neighbour is usually troubled by no compunctions.

IS WAR A BLESSING? Whether a war is just or unjust, it can not be welcomed as a blessing. But Col. Barrow would actually have us believe that it is twice blessed: it blesseth him that conquers and him that is conquered. Its moral side, he argues, far outweighs the material. War, he affirms, is no longer associated with barbarism, nor with "the crude causes" which led barbarian hordes to over-run empires in the past. It is now claimed to be a humane and civilized contest, although the engines of destruction invented by science are far more terrible and devastating than they used to be a hundred years ago. We are asked to believe that war is somehow purged of its evil, and has "developed into the virtues of liberty, duty and patriotism." It was now based, said the lecturer on self-sacrifice, which was the foundation of the Christian religion. This same religion directs that "nations, shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Such is the teaching of the Prince of Peace. Col. Barrow will, of course, attach a restricted meaning to this precept, arguing rightly that it cannot be taken as a condemnation of war, altogether and absolutely. Granting that the virtues of duty, self-sacrifice and patriotism are called forth by war, their exercise can only be warranted by a just and necessary war. But of how few of these contests can it be truly said that they have fully answered this condition? How many, on the other hand, have arisen, which had for their underlying motive pure selfishness, or false pride and spurious patriotism? Tolstoi declares that with the disappearance of "that gross imposture called patriotism," one main cause of war will be no more. There is patriotism and patriotism. The patriotism which drives a people into resistance in defence of a righteous principle, or of their hearth and home, counting no cost and shrinking from no sacrifice, is an expression of human virtue in its noblest form, and not the sham and impostive which often passes current for it. Col. Barrow may cite Bacon on the incidental advantages of war to a nation, although Bacon applies his remarks to a just and honourable war, and has nothing to say about its blessings. "Let it suffice that no estate can expect to be great that is not awake upon any just occasion of arming. Nobody can be healthful without exercise, neither natural body now polit; and, certainly, to a kingdom on estate a just and honourable war is the true exercise." In estimating the value of these sentiments, we must remember that Bacon existed in the stirring days of good Queen Bess, when the wisest of men were innocent of the humanitarian impulses and peace propaganda preached in recent times by some of the noblest minds of Europe. When nations are engaged in a mighty struggle, when "the Angel of Death is abroad throughout land, and you might almost hear the beating of his wings," he is a bold man who will discourse on its blessings. I can imagine war as a blessed thing, only when the world has gone topsy-turvy, when the pyramid will stand on its apex, when right and wrong are hopelessly confused, when evil may serve as a happy substitute for good.

BHATIAS IN THE PUNJAB. The Bhatias have a Friendly Union consisting of enlightened and progressive members. Having heard that there was a large Bhatia population in the Punjab, they deputed agents to inquire into their social habits and general condition, and their report contains some interesting particulars about their castle-fellows in Northern India. It is somewhat of a surprise to be told there are 25,000 Bhatias in the Punjab, and still more to learn that in some important respects they are more advanced and enlightened than their brethren of Bombay. There are Bhatia merchants and shopkeepers doing good business there, as everywhere else. Some of their representatives are members of learned professions, and as a community, they are very keen on the question of education. They have started a Young Men's Association for giving lectures and conducting classes for the benefit of the young. When a boy is in the market for marriage, the first inquiry made by the parents of girls is what education he has received, and it is said that non-matriculates find it extremely difficult to get a suitable bride. If a lad is well educated, his parents need not spend more than from two to five hundred rupees for obtaining an eligible girl in marriage. So the position here, is the reverse of that which holds good throughout India, where the higher the educational attainments of the youth, the greater the price he fetches in the matrimonial market. The Panjab Bhatias disabused the mind of their Bombay brethren that they were flesh eaters. They are strict vegetarians, excepting of course a few, who, there as elsewhere, go to hotels and eat the forbidden food, on the sly. Discussing the important question of intermarriage, they said they had no objection to it, but strictly on this condition, that the arrangement shall not be a one-sided affair. If they gave their girls in marriage to their caste-fellows of Bombay, the latter must be prepared to do the same good turn to their brethren of the Punjab. The bitter cry among the Bhatias, as among many Hindu castes, is the paucity of eligible girls. A considerable number of Bhatias living on this side of India solved the difficulty by marrying girls from Hardwar, a few years back. The affair created a commotion, because it was believed that the girls were not exactly of the right sort, as required by caste rules; but the excitement gradually subsided. The Punjab Bhatias do not like to be reduced to such straits, and therefore, they propose to give their girls in fair exchange for those of Bombay.

SALE OF GIRLS. The Punjab Bhatias have an ordinance against the sale of girls to elderly bride-grooms, and repugnance to this practice is growing among Hindus generally. The Dasa Oswal caste has, for some time past, been much perturbed by the marriage of an old man on the verge of seventy with a little girl of about ten. A requisition, signed by many members of the caste, was sent to the Mahajan asking them to prohibit the marriage, and the Mahajan promptly sent messages to the old man and the parents of the unfortunate girl, warning them against it. The bride-groom elect replied, through his solicitors, that the Mahajan had accorded their permission to the proposed union, and that it was not in their power, therefore, to stultify their decision by another subsequently arrived at. It was added that he had paid a considerable sum to the girl's father, besides incurring other incidental expenditure, and that for any loss or damage that he might suffer in consequence of the Mahajan's action, he would hold them responsible. The most interesting part of the affair is a moving appeal made by the girl's uncle to the Mahajan, conjuring them not to sanction the unnatural alliance. He adjured the elders, as Jains who were enjoined by their religion to take all possible means for the preservation and protection of animal life, not to permit the sacrifice of a helpless girl. He concluded his appeal with this *Argumentum ad hominem*: "Will you, gentlemen, participate in the sale of the innocent child? Remember that the merciful British Government has abolished slavery, and that our rulers may confidently expect that you will prohibit this form of slavery." It is reported that the parties have married, in spite of the Mahajan's notice.

DION.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Budhist Prelate on His Way to Lhassa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, June 27.

The Dalai Lama left Pedong at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. At the Rissce river, which forms the boundary between Sikkim and British Territory, his Goorkha police escort made over charge to the Sikkim police, who will form his escort to the Tibetan frontier about forty miles further on.

The Maharajah of Sikkim came to meet the Dalai Lama at Ari.

There is a rumour that the Dalal Lama is to confer the title of "Sab-Pe" (which means the "Lotus Footed one") upon Rajah Ugen Oorje in appreciation of his kindness during the Dalai Lama's stay in Kalimpong.

SHAHJANPUR CASE.

Government Application for Enhanced Sentences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

The local Government has applied to the High Court for the enhancement of punishment in the case of Babu Shamacharan, pleader of Shahjanpur, and two others, who were convicted of forgery of the court records and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment each and to fines of Rs. 3,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 100 respectively.

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 20.

There has been some abatement in the heat wave which has been visiting Karachi of late. Those who, a few weeks back, took up their beds and migrated to Manora have been the subject of much envy. I hear, however, that it has been quite warm enough in that quarter, which is usually so breezy and cool. The other day our maxmimum temperature was recorded at 103—and it felt like it. By way of variety, we have been visited by a yellow sand-storm which suddenly sprang up and enveloped us one evening. It did not last long, but long enough to leave our bungalows inches thick in sand.

BENCH AND BAR DINNER.

The Bench and Bar of Sind met together here for the first time last Saturday at dinner, but the meeting will in future be an annual one. The Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Pratt, I. C. S., in the course of a long and interesting speech, traced the history of the courts of Sind from their establishment up to 1906, when the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind—a court of three judges, each competent to exercise High Court powers—was formed. He congratulated the Bar on the reconstitution of their Bar Association, which, he said, marked a great upward step as regards the status of the pleader in Karachi. Mr. Raymond proposed "The Bench" which was responded to by Mr. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner, who also proposed the Karachi Bar Association. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas replied.

On the same afternoon the Bench played the Bar at lawn tennis on the Government House courts by the kind invitation of the Commissioner and Mrs. Younghusband. The first pair of the Bench—Mr. Hayward, I. C. S., and Mr. Hudson, I. C. S., won their match in great style, but in the other two matches the Bar triumphed.

THE LATE MR. EBENEZER NASH.

The death of Mr. Ebenezer Nash has deprived Karachi of probably its oldest European resident. He was born in 1827 and first came to Sind in 1842, the year of the conquest. He subsequently joined the late Indian Navy in 1849 and served in it until its abolition in 1863. After acting as Secretary to the Municipality for a few years, his energy induced him to go to England in 1869 to study law and he returned to Karachi as a barrister. After practising his profession for some years, he finally settled down to a well earned retirement in 1899 at the age of 72, after fifty-seven years of active and varied work mostly in Sind. The funeral took place in Karachi and was attended by the Commissioner, the Collector and many others.

THE AUGUST 'WEEK.'

Or shall I write "fortnight" and be done with it! A Karachi week is unknown; they invariably stretch themselves into a fortnight. Still they are called weeks. This year our big week is to come off in October, while a 'chota week' will be given us in August—just to train us on to the bigger thing to come. From Monday, August 12th, to Saturday, August 17th, the Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament will be played. Then the first performance of "The Arcadians" will be given on the 17th August, with further performances during the following week and also two days of Gymkhana Races. No doubt there will be other excitements too, but I must not give them all to Bombay at once as hotel accommodation here is not unlimited. I hear that the rehearsals for "The Arcadians" are making great strides now. For a time the chorus is being rested—lucky chorus—while the principals are being put through their paces. Then I suppose there will be real rehearsals at the [illegible].

MOTOR RULES IN BOMBAY.

Discontent Among Dealers and Owners.

REVISION NEEDED.

Much dissatisfaction exists in Bombay at the manner in which the regulations, governing motor-car and motor-cycle traffic, are administered by the authorities. This is particularly felt by motor-dealers, although some private car-owners are put to unnecessary inconvenience as well. The annoyance, which has been caused, has been especially noticeable since the Corporation took alarm at the small amount of revenue which they are receiving, in comparison with what they believed to be the large number of cars in the city. This misimpression itself was entirely due to the defective system of registration, and one may incidentally inquire, if members of the Corporation do not understand their own regulations how can mere private citizens be expected to know their meaning? The misimpression occurred in this way. The register of motor-cars, which is kept by the police, showed a total number of 2,098 cars on March 31st last and many members of the Corporation imagined that this meant that there were 2,098 cars actually in and running in Bombay. It turns out, however, that nothing of the sort is the case. This total included no less than 620 cars, which appear on the Bombay register, but are registered for addresses in the mofussil. Some others had to be eliminated for other reasons and it appeared that altogether there appeared on the register as for Bombay addresses 1,365 cars only. Of these, however, as many as 331 had been removed from the city since registration, and without any official notification having been received; another 31 were not taxable as being for sale, 211 were broken down and under repair, and 22 were exempt from taxation as being Government, Municipal or Police vehicles. Consequently, out of the total of 2,098 only 717 cars were liable to pay the Bombay Municipal tax, and consequently this fact put a very different complexion on the total amount of tax collected, which had been regarded as too small. But in spite of this new light on the subject, orders were given and are being carried out, for extra vigilance in looking for possible defaulters and private individuals and motor dealers, particularly the latter, are being put to much unnecessary trouble.

FAULTY REGULATIONS

They everyone complain that they are being constantly worried with inquiries, either by letter or in person, from the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes or a member of his staff, and the files of correspondence with the Municipality, which they can show, are bulky. It may be said at once, however, that very far from the whole of the blame should be laid to the door of this official or his department. The motor regulations themselves are faulty and as long as they remain in their present form it is inevitable that the Municipality will have to put themselves to unnecessary trouble, as well as cause inconvenience to those with whom they have to deal.

Trouble is caused to the motor-dealers in the first instance by section 180 of the Bombay Municipal Act, which provides that "vehicles kept by bonafide dealers in vehicles for sale merely, and not used" shall be exempt from tax. It needs only a slight acquaintance with the motor-trade to tell one that a regulation of that character defeats its own object, for according to all ordinary practice, it is impossible for a dealer to sell a motor-car without using it in order to display its capabilities. Dealers have naturally considered that they are entitled to the same privileges, which are enjoyed by dealers at Home, on the Continent and in America, as well probably as other places, where a car, which is used for any bona-fide trade purpose, is exempt. They have not unnaturally resisted this tax, and after voluminous correspondence on both sides the Municipal Commissioner has given way to some extent, but only unfortunately to such an extent as is practically valueless. It may be remarked here that when motor dealers have complained of this regulation, it has been admitted that the regulation is vexatious, but it has been quite properly argued that as long as it remains among the city's by-laws, subordinates have no option but to carry it out. As will be seen, however, from correspondence, which we publish below, the Municipal Commissioner has decided to relax its severity to some extent. Accordingly a circular letter has been issued to motor-dealers, of which the following is an extract:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith for your information an extract from the Bombay Municipal Act, dealing with the tax on vehicles and animals in Bombay, from which it will be seen that the tax under section 180 of the Municipal Act is leviable on all vehicles kept in the city. The tax is, however, not leviable under Section 181 (g) of the Act on vehicles kept by bona-fide dealers in vehicles for sale merely and not used. That is to say vehicles kept in the shop for sale only are exempt. But, if any such vehicle is taken out even for trial by an intending purchaser, it is being used and becomes strictly-speaking liable to be taxed under section 180 of the Act.

"Under rule III (4) of the Bombay motor vehicles rules, a general number is given to manufacturers or dealers and many motor-cars bearing the general number together with a distinguishing alphabetical letter are running on the roads. The exemption granted under this rule is only from the necessity of getting a fresh number as required by Rule II, but it does not over-ride the liability to taxation under the Municipal Law.

"Thus it will be seen that all the cars running on the roads are liable to be taxed under Section 180 of the Municipal Act, and all the cars belonging to dealers will become liable to be taxed. The Municipal Commissioner has, therefore, made a concession in respect of cars only, taken out for bona-fide trial by probable purchasers, and decided to tax all cars used by dealers for other purposes."

A VALUELESS CONCESSION.

It requires very little consideration of this concession to show that it is valueless. The dealer is permitted apparently only to escape taxation, when he takes a car for a run with a prospective purchaser actually seated in it. However, any careful dealer having fixed an appointment for such a trial, would certainly want to test the car previously himself to satisfy himself that all its parts were in order. According to the rules, which the Municipal Commissioner proposes to enforce, a run for the purpose of such a test as that, would render the car liable to taxation, although seeing that it is only made for bona-fide purposes of sale, it is difficult to see why it is not as much entitled to carry exemption, as if the prospective purchaser were present. Further, the concession which the Municipal Commissioner has now made takes no account of trials for the purpose of testing repairs. When a car has been sent to a garage to be repaired, every conscientious repairer first tests the car to see that its faults have been made good before returning it to the customer. According to the present by-laws in Bombay, such a trial renders him liable to taxation. It is obvious that if this attitude is persisted in, the amount of the tax must be charged to the customer in addition to the cost of repairs, and the trade will thus be severely handicapped. On the other hand, this is very unfair treatment for the customer, for unless his car is under repair for a period longer than two months, he will be liable himself for the full tax for the current quarter in addition to anything which the dealer may have had to pay.

The other great complaint of the dealers is the number of inquiries to which they are subjected and the constant correspondence with which they, and sometimes their customers, are troubled. Some of them particularly object to these, because they have contended that all the information which the Municipal authorities require could be obtained by examining the register, which each dealer is required by the police to keep. In this there has to be shown every journey made by every car, which runs under a trade or "general" number, and there must be added the purpose for which each journey was made. It is only fair, however, to the Collector of Municipal Taxes to say that he in turn complains that when in some instances his officers have asked to be allowed to obtain information by means of this register permission has been refused, and they have been told to send in an official letter. In the circular letter from which we have already quoted it is added that "as it has been found that dealers use cars for their own convenience and for other than trial purposes without paying the tax," a Municipal Inspector will be sent once every month to the dealers to examine the registers, and if facilities are given by all dealers to inspectors for this purpose, it may reduce the amount of correspondence, to which they have been accustomed hitherto.

The Collector of Municipal Tax points out that a good deal of correspondence, particularly to private car-owners, is occasioned by the fact that the police register is not kep, up-to-date. The police do not enforce the clauset which provides that when a car registered in Bombay is taken out of the city, notification must be given so that its new situation may be registered. Consequently, if after some period of absence, a car or car-number suddenly reappears on the Bombay streets, the department does not know whether it is here temporarily or has permanently returned to the city. The only person to whom they can apply for information is the original owner, who registered the car in the first instance, and he may have parted with it months or years before.

DELAYED INQUIRIES.

It is difficult, however, to understand the procedure of the tax-collecting department in some instances, particularly the long delay in which they sometimes indulge before making inquiries about cars which they have seen in the streets or in dealers' garages. A native prince may pay a visit of two or three weeks to the city and, sometime after he has gone, a request will come to the firm with whom he had dealings that they will supply his name, and the chief will be requested by letter to pay tax. Probably not understanding Bombay's uncommon rules he will resent this, and will write indignant letters to the dealers, who become involved in further correspondence and trouble. One firm has shown us correspondence showing that while a native chief visited Bombay and took his car to their garage in January last, the Collector of Municipal Tax commenced to make inquiries about him in the present month. Another firm are keeping in their garage a car, which is used occasionally by another prince, when he comes to Bombay. It is a small car and he prefers to leave it idle for months at a time rather than bring a car down from his state. This car has not been out of the garage for six months, and yet Municipal officials have recently begun to inquire why taxes are not paid on it.

A point of Indian motor law, which many motorists at first find it difficult to understand, is that while a car-owner may be paying full taxes in one town say Poona or Karachi, and he brings his car to another, say Bombay, and keeps it there for more than a week, he is chargeable with an additional tax. This creates a good deal of confusion and it is admitted in the Municipal office that it would be very much more convenient for all concerned if there were universal registration for the whole of India, and if regulations were made for the compulsory notification of transfers of all cars from one place to another, whether the transference be temporary or permanent. In view of this admission and also of the other considerations, which have been presented above, it would appear necessary that the whole of the regulation relating to the registration and taxation of motor-cars should be subjected to thorough revision. The regulations framed by the Municipality and the police in Bombay in regard to motor-cars are under the Motor-Vehicles Act, 1904, and in 1904 we do not imagine that any one in Bombay had had much experience of the administration of motor by-laws, either in Bombay or elsewhere. That alone seems to be ground for rivision, and it certainly appears advisable that substantial amendments should be made on the basis of the legislation, which experience at home has taught to be reasonable and practicable. Fortunately, there seems to be a disposition in the Municipal Office to do what can be done to remedy the situation, and it is to be hoped that the Municipal Commissioner will be able without much delay to make an effective recommendation to the Corporation on the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Indian Cotton Mills: how Manned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your interesting interviews discussing Lancashiremen in Indian cotton mills and the spirited and outspoken replies they evoked from "A Lancashire Man" and "An Owdham Lad", disclosed the following state of affairs viz:—(a) European managers, who have taught textile processes to Indians, have been of late largely replaced by Indians, not only as managers, but also as carding, spinning and weaving masters. (A rough computation works up the total mill managers in India to about 90 Europeans and 160 Indians and the assistants, or foremen, to about 135 Europeans and 860 Indians). (b) The management of the Indians is mostly from a machinists' book and they themselves know little about machines. (c) Lancashire men "are not generally scientific men so much as practical men", and for scientific men from England,—"striving, practical young men from the Scientific and Mutual Cotton Classes" there is no prize held out in India. (d) Lastly, owners of cotton mills in India are quite satisfied with their Indian Managers and Assistants!

In an instructive little book published sometime ago by Mr. C. D. Panday, Manager, the Emperor Edward Mills, and Secretary of the Textile and Engineering Association, Bombay, treating about "the education of the better-class workmen of our mills, more generally known as the 'foremen' and the managers,"—writes about these Indian Managers and Assistants:—"The majority of our mill-foremen are a class of well-trained practical workmen, but sadly deficient in the critical knowledge. . . they, in most cases, are unable to read books. . . . The majority own but a smattering of English knowledge and as almost the whole of the scientific, textile and engineering literature is to be found in India in this language, it becomes almost a matter of impossibility for them to understand, far more to master, even the rudiments of theory in the line of their work. Besides, the desire in them for self-improvement is more or less dormant. This has led to stagnation; and consequently, the mill industry in Bombay has not been able to reap the full benefits of the latest innovations and such most up-to-date methods of working as tend to cheapen the outputs and improve their quality and finish. . . . Bombay mill-industry has lagged behind, in its methods of working on an average, by five years or even more compared with the mill industry of Western countries." What then, it may be asked, about the Licentiates or scientifically trained manufacturers of textile fabrics turned out annually by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay? Are they in demand in Bombay Mills any more than the disappointed Lancashire specialists of scientific training? Not in the least. Goodness knows what becomes of these L. M. E's and L. T. M's.

The question I respectfully venture to ask is, whether in these circumstances, it is not time to close—for the present, at any rate—the textile branch of our Technical Institute and to utilize a portion of the recent Government of India grant of Rs.2,00,000, for other technical classes for which there is a clear demand? It has been reported that the Textile Department will be thoroughly renovated and will be placed on a better footing", "Cui bono"? Can we not wait a while till a genuine demand springs up for Indians trained scientifically? For the present mill-owners, mostly are quite satisfied with their practical rule-of-thumb men with Machinists' books in their pockets, in the words of "A Lancashire Man." It would also be in the interests of the local diploma-holders—the discontented "Licentiates of Textile Manufactures" who fail to get a footing in Bombay mills:—Yours, etc.,

A GIRNIWALLA.

Parel, June 27.

THE IMPERIAL CADETS.

Their magnificent uniform, which rumour says was designed for this aristocratic Indian Corps by the late Lady Curzon, has always been an object of much admiration, and Bombay folk who have not yet seen it may now do so by looking in at the smartly decorated shop windows of Messrs. Leach and Weborny in Esplanade Road.

The uniform in itself is strikingly handsome being made of white superfine cloth with richly gold embroidered collar, cuffs, epaulettes as well as a gold embroidered design on the sleeve and on the back, and French blue facing on collar and, cuffs; with this are worn white buckskin breeches with Household Cavalry top boots.

The head gear is a pale blue turban with an aigrette in front, while a French blue long riding cape is worn over the uniform. Mention should also be made of the gold lace sword and cross belts, which are in keeping with the very handsome sword worn.

The whole uniform is most handsome and elaborate and great credit is due to Messrs. Leach and Weborny, who may safely be described as the leading military tailors at The Gate of India.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Opening of Third Criminal Sessions.

HINDU WIDOW'S TROUBLE.

MR. Justice Beaman presided yesterday at the first sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court: in these sessions, seventeen cases in all appeared on the calendar, ten of them being committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur and three by Mr. Oliviera, that is to say about 75 per cent. of the cases came from the Mazagon Court.

In the first case, Kasturbai, a 'dhobie' woman was brought up before a special Jury on a charge of murdering her newly born male child by strangulation and throttling.

The Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Jardine and Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared to prosecute and Mr. M. B. Kolaskar to defend the accused.

Mr. Jardine, in stating the prosecution case to the jury, said that the accused was a Hindu widow and the child, with whose murder she was charged, appeared to be her illegitimate offspring. She used to live on the first floor of a house in Dhobie Lane and a few days before this murder, her caste people in a meeting assembled discussed her condition. Nothing was decided at the meeting, which was postponed. The prosecution case was that this caste meeting influenced her in getting rid of the child born to her. On the early morning of the 30th March, counsel said, Jiwabai, a woman of the accused's caste, and residing on the same floor heard the cry of a newly-born child, and she knocked at the door of the accused's room. The accused opened the door, but in the conversation that took place, the accused denied the birth of the child. Jiwabai thereupon became suspicious and looking on the left found the child lying there in a sheet. Jiwabai then sent for another acquaintance of hers and the two between them midwifed the child, which was then left in charge of the accused. Other people became aware of the birth of the child, and information came to a Mahomedan medical gentleman, who was either told that the child was dead or that it was apprehended that the child would not live long. He at once proceeded to the house with a lady, skilled in midwifery, and when he got to the room he found the child dead. The police were sent for and the accused was taken to the Motlibai Hospital, where the doctor, on examining her, certified that she had very recently given birth to a child. The child was examined by the Police Surgeon, in whose opinion death was due to strangulation and throttling. The Police Surgeon also found marks of pressure on the neck and bruised marks as by finger nails on the side of the windpipe.

The accused stated that the child died a natural death. After giving birth to the child, she had become giddy and knew nothing further.

The defence taken up by counsel for the accused was that the injuries described by the Police Surgeon were not caused after the birth of the child.

After hearing the charge from his lordship, the jury retired to consider their verdict and returned at a late hour. They said they were divided as five to four.

His lordship sent the jury back to reconsider their verdict, but they returned after about an hour and a half with the same result.

His lordship discharged the jury and said that on an anxious consideration, he had come to the conclusion that the accused should be acquitted.

The accused was accordingly acquitted and the sessions were adjourned till 11-30 this morning.

The following cases had been heard previously.

Gopal Bhessoo, an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft as a servant on the 5th of April last and admitted previous convictions. His lordship reserved sentence.

Muktibai, a Hindu woman aged about twenty-two, pleaded guilty to a charge of causing hurt to one Ganu Bhagu on the 28th April last by means of pounded glass, and his lordship sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHARITY DISPUTE.

Before Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, yesterday, the Commissioner's report and scheme in the suit of the Advocate-General against Mr. Gord handas Khatau and the heirs of the late Dwarkadass Dharamsey came up for confirmation.

The facts of this case were that a Bhatia widow named Maneckbai died in 1897, leaving a trust deed whereby she appointed the late Dwarkadass Dharamsey and Mr. Gordhandass Khatao as her trustees. The deed provided that the deceased was to enjoy the income of the trust property during her life. A corpus of Rs. 20,000 was set apart for certain charities, and Rs. 700 of its income was to be spent every year, by the trustees towards the "sadavruts" of the lakes of Narnayen and Nalya. The Advocate-General was put in motion after the death of Dwarkadass, and he alleged that the trustees had not spent the directed amount towards the charities. The suit was accordingly referred to the commissioner for accounts and for a scheme for proper management. The commissioner found that Rs. 2,860 were due by the defendants, as not having been spent on the charities. In his scheme the commissioner recommended three names as fit persons to be appointed trustees.

His lordship inquired of counsel if Mr. Gordhandass did not desire to continue as a trustee.

Counsel replied in the negative, observing that his client had spent enough on this trusteeship.

His lordship then confirmed the report and scheme and passed a personal decree against Mr. Gordhandass for Rs. 2,860, with interest.

EXTENDING A CHARITY.

In the suit of Vinayak Vasudeo against Purmanandass Jiwandass and others, filed in 1876, Mr. Jayakar appeared for Dwarkadass Gordhandass and four others, trustees of certain charities mentioned in the will of Ranchhordass Kanji (whose estate was involved in the suit) before Mr. Justice Davar and applied for his lordship's sanction to the purchase of a house, and to certain other acts that the trustees proposed to carry out.

Mr. N. F. Nicholson, holding the Advocate-General's brief, consented on behalf of the Advocate-General, who represented the charities.

Mr. Jayakar said that Ranchhordass Kanji gave away a certain property in charity for lodging "sadhus" and religious mendicants, and set apart a sum of Rs. 75,000 for maintaining them. Diverse changes then took place and a scheme was subsequently framed and the trustees appointed. At present there was a balance of Rs. 1,80,000 with the Accountant General and Rs. 40.000 had accumulated with the trustees. Now, to meet growing demands, the trustees proposed to purchase a neighbouring house for Rs. 15,000 and to spend Rs. 20,000 in pulling down the present house, as it was in an uninhabitable condition and building a new one.

His lordship granted the sanction as prayed.

MURDER BY A BHIL.

On the Appellate Side, yesterday, the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of the Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who convicted Girja Shravan, a Bhil, of murder and sentenced him to death.

The prosecution case was that in January last, in the village of Nalbundi, the accused murdered his wife's uncle, Shravan Darku, by thrusting a spear-head into his abdomen, inflicting a most serious wound from the effects of which he died during the night.

The evidence showed that the accused was a lazy creature and a bully, and used to quarrel with his wife about her not bringing him food. Not satisfied with the ill-treatment he meted out to her, he cut her with a spear. Further, when the uncle, unarmed and defenceless, intervened, and there was evidence that he did not even strike the accused, the accused set upon him, bit him and finally stabbed him with the spearhead.

After hearing the arguments, their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The Overcrowding Problem in Bombay.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, presented a petition on behalf of Mr. Mataradas Goculdas, on the subject of the overcrowding of a chawl by his tenants.

Mr. Baker stated that his client was the owner of a chawl at Matharpakady, containing twelve rooms on the ground floor and twelve rooms on the first floor. That [illegible] order passed by the Second Presidency [illegible] on the 15th of July 1911, at the instance [illegible] Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the nu[illegible] of tenants or other inmates to occupy each [illegible] was fixed at three adults and one child per ro[illegible]. That in accordance with his order the petitio[illegible] nelly warned his tenants not to exceed th[illegible] at.

In April [illegible] the petitioner was supplied with a census of t[illegible] nts by the Municipal Commissioner who [illegible] ned to take proceedings against the petition[illegible] the Bombay Municipal Act for overcrowdin[illegible] the petitioner was totally ignorant of the [illegible] wding he informed the Commissioner that [illegible] ould take steps immediately to abate the n[illegible] complained of. The petitioner accordingly [illegible] peremptory notice to each of his tenants [illegible] ate forthwith the nuisance by reducing the [illegible] ber of lodgers, tenants or other inmates to a [illegible] num of 3 1-2 adults, and that in default [illegible] would be liable to a penalty of Rs. 200 und[illegible] Municipal Act.

On the 1[illegible] June the petitioner was served with a sur[illegible] issued by the Second Presidency Magistrate [illegible] instance of the Deputy Health Officer of the [illegible] icipality calling upon him to show cause why [illegible] should not be passed against him to prevent [illegible] the overcrowding in his chawl.

The peti[illegible] thereupon, applied to the Magistrate to iss[illegible] process against his tenants for not complying [illegible] his requisition so as to make them liable to th[illegible] of Rs. 200 provided for in the Municipal [illegible] Magistrate expressed the opinion that the p[illegible] was not entitled to enforce the provisions [illegible] section.

The pet[illegible] was then advised to apply to the Small Cau[illegible] urt, and accordingly he prayed for an order, war[illegible] the tenants under the usual penalties to abate th[illegible] sance. Mr. Rustomji Mistry, agent of Mr. Ma[illegible] das, was then examined by the judge and gave e[illegible] ce as to the steps he took in warning the tenant[illegible] ate the nuisance.

A "bay[illegible] the service of the petitioner identified the t[illegible] tenants who were filed before the judge [illegible] ve evidence of the notices that were serve[illegible] m.

His Ho[illegible] en through the Court interpreter enquired [illegible] whether he undertook to abide by the ruling [illegible] Magistrate fixing the maximum number [illegible] rs or inmates in each room to three adults an[illegible] child.

The me[illegible] ified their willingness to abide by the order. Hi[illegible] our then warned them, and told them that he w[illegible] sfied that they had disobeyed orders, but the p[illegible] before him was not for awarding them any [illegible] nent but only for warning them. He asked [illegible] future to co-operate with their landlord [illegible] ing overcrowding, which led to insanitary [illegible] ns in the chawl.

T[illegible]OLICE COURTS.

A [illegible]naman's Murder.

YESTE[illegible] the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Ke[illegible] Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistra[illegible] Inspector Finan charged Ah Tun, a Chinama[illegible] the murder of another Chinaman named A[illegible] in Frere Road, on June 18, and with the theft [illegible] some gold ornaments belonging to a Chinama[illegible].

Superi[illegible] dent Walker prosecuted.

The [illegible] suspecting that the accused had abscond[illegible] from Bombay, despatched telegrams to vario[illegible] places including Jabalpore. At the latter cit[illegible] accused was arrested, and Inspector Finan w[illegible] there to fetch him to Bombay. The Inspecto[illegible] on the accused clothes, which were stained [illegible] blood, and some gold ornaments. These or[illegible] ents were subsequently identified and claimed [illegible] a Chinaman, living in Sethna Building, the [illegible] on Frere Road, where the murder was comm[illegible] ed.

The fu[illegible] r hearing was adjourned.

[illegible] CARPENTER'S GHOST.

Before [illegible]. Kemp, yesterday, Inspector Spiers charged [illegible] ishankar Motiram, a Gujarathi Hindu, with che[illegible] Cowasji Palonji, a machinist in a local pri[illegible] press, in respect of Rs. 9.

The c[illegible] plaint was that a carpenter working in the p[illegible] press was attacked by cholera, and the comp[illegible] nant sent him to the Arthur Road hospital. [illegible] Tuesday the accused went to the complain[illegible] and reported that the man had died in the hospi[illegible] and money was needed for the funeral. The comp[illegible] nant mentioned the occurrence to the manager. [illegible] he complainant then gave a ten-rupee currency [illegible] to Bhagia, an employe in the same departmen[illegible] and told him to go with the accused and spend the [illegible] ney necessary and return the balance to him. Ba[illegible] went with the accused as far as the Crawford [illegible] arket, cashed the note and gave the accused R[illegible] and returned one rupee to the complainant. [illegible] Bhagia afterwards saw the carpenter alive and [illegible] reported the matter to the complainant.

The ac[illegible] sed pleaded that Bhagia had spent the money in [illegible] rinking and treating others in a liquor shop.

The M[illegible] istrate convicted the accused and sentenced hi[illegible] to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

[illegible] TORY OF A NECKLACE.

Rao Ba[illegible] dhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Ma[illegible] strate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, [illegible] sposed of the charge of criminal breach of trust pr[illegible] ferred against Dayanath Krishnarao Khote at t[illegible] instance of Gordhan Peraj, a diamond merchant, u[illegible] der circumstances already reported. The Ma[illegible] strate accepted the defence and acquitted the accused.

A DAIRY DISPUTE.

Franci[illegible] uera (23), a Christain Clerk who was charged [illegible] criminal breach of trust as a servant with resp[illegible] f Rs. 11-9-0, at the instance of Mrs. Olga La[illegible], was acquitted by Mr. P. H. Dastur yesterday.

Two wit[illegible] sses were examined for the prosecution, and the [illegible] omplainant was cross-examined after which the [illegible] Magistrate said he held that there was no dishone[illegible] t-intention by the accused, who went to the compl[illegible] nant on receipt of a notice to render an account, a[illegible] at the same time all the moneys and the accoun[illegible] were bound to be intact.

A POONA CASE.

Tukara[illegible] Maruti (23), who was charged with having co[illegible] mmitted theft in a building at Poona about ten [illegible] ays ago of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 215 was or[illegible] dered by Mr. P. H. Dastur yesterday to be sent to Po[illegible] na to stand his trial before the City Magistrat[illegible] there. Property to the value of Rs. 200 has been r[illegible] covered by the police.

Murtad[illegible] ram, who received the property, was charged [illegible] ector Jones, and was convicted, and sente[illegible] month's rigorous imprisonment. The man [illegible] to disappear with the ornaments at 2 in th[illegible] of the 22nd when he was arrested by a [illegible] suspicion.

CA[illegible] AINST CART-DRIVER.

Before M[illegible] P. H. Dastur yesterday Pudia Gania Mochi 35, [illegible] Hindu cart driver, was charged by Deputy In[illegible] ector Doran with causing the death of Dharma [illegible] loo, aged 2 years, by doing a rash and negligent [illegible] act. The Magistrate postponed the case to the 2nd [illegible] of July as an inquest is to be held.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Cha[illegible] lk, Coroner, held an inquest in the evening on the [illegible] deceased. The jury returned a verdict that Dhar[illegible] na Malhari died from injuries received by being [illegible] run over by a municipal bullock cart driven by [illegible] one Pochai Ganis in a negligent manner.

KIDNAPPING CASE.

A wom[illegible] n named Yenoobai complained to the police tha[illegible] t on the 20th of June Hira Bhagia, a Hindu coo[illegible] lie, kidnapped her son aged about 9 years with the i[illegible] ntention of stealing his ornaments valued Rs. 12. T[illegible] he man was arrested and Inspector J. T. Shaw yest[illegible] erday charged him with the offence before Mr. P. B[illegible]. Dastur at Mazagaon. The evidence showed t[illegible] at the accused knew the boy and his mother, and [illegible] eeing the former in the street on the 20th inst, indu[illegible] ed him to go with him to his house where he kept [illegible] him till evening. He then took the ornaments fr[illegible] the boy and pledged them with a Marwari. H[illegible] was given three months' rigorous imprisonment.

[illegible] N EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

A se[illegible] nce of six months' rigorous imprisonment was in[illegible] ted by Mr. P. H. Dastur yesterday on Ali Ma[illegible] med Sheik Omar, who was charged with house t[illegible] spass on the 27th instant at the instance of Am[illegible] jee Khamdoo. The accused lived in a chawl [illegible] posite that occupied by the complainant's. Yesterda[illegible] at 2 a. m. he went to the complainant's room. [illegible] he accused admitted having done this but not with [illegible] the intention of thieving. He went to call the co[illegible] mplainant's wife.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

HOUSING OF THE POOR IN BOMBAY.

Mr. J. P. Orr's Campaign against Rack Renters.

HOW OVERCROWDING CAN BE PREVENTED.

AN important Lecture was delivered by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust, before members of the Bombay Sanitary Association last evening, the subject being "Light and Air in the Dwellings of Bombay."

The lecture was delivered at the offices of the Improvement Trust, and the somewhat limited accommodation of one of the large offices was well-filled, in spite of the fact that showers began to fall just before the time when the proceedings had been announced to begin.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Orr said that over two years' study of Bombay's slums had gradually brought him to the firm conviction that the two features which contribute most to the insanitary condition of Bombay are—(1) the existence in certain quarters of numerous breeding places for malaria-bearing mosquitoes; (2) the fact that a large proportion of the poorer classes live in rooms that are insufficiently lighted and ventilated.

At the instance of Government, the Corporation are planning a campaign against mosquito-breeding places in the light of the excellent report on the subject published by Dr. Bentley. But, if any substantial improvement is to be made in the sanitary condition of Bombay in the near future, there must, he was convinced, be carried on simultaneously a vigorous campaign against ill-lighted and ill-ventilated living rooms; and the sooner that campaign was started the better. He assumed that his audience, being well acquainted with Bombay, did not need to hear a detailed description of the typical cases they had to deal with; so he had relegated that description to an appendix.

In general terms, the most obvious lines to adopt in a campaign against ill-lighted and ill-ventilated dwelling rooms would be:—(1) to wipe such rooms out of existence, and (2) to prevent any more from coming into existence.

The Improvement Trust had already done a great deal towards wiping insanitary rooms out of existence by the wholesale demolition of houses in such insanitary areas as Nagpada, Mandvi, and the neighbourhoods through which the Princess Street and Sandhurst Roads have been driven. But it was now realised that campaigns conducted on the lines of such wholesale demolition were extremely expensive, and, where demolition had been too rapid, had resulted in the increase of overcrowding in the immediate neighbourhood. If that had been so in the small areas which the Trust had hitherto dealt with, much more would it be so, if the campaign were extended to all houses which contain ill-lighted and ill-ventilated rooms.

LIMITATIONS IN PRESENT LAW.

The Bombay City Municipal Act limited the height of houses along a street to the breadth of that street or, in the case of narrow streets, to 40' or 1 1-2 times the breadth of the street, whichever is less. That device for securing that streets shall be amply lighted and ventilated had also the excellent effect of ensuring that all front rooms in the houses along the street will be sufficiently lighted and ventilated. But the trouble was that, hitherto, municipal bye-laws had not been directed towards ensuring that back-rooms and side-rooms are sufficiently lighted and ventilated, while the Act itself contains no provision on the point. The result was that the great majority of one-room tenements abutting on the sides or backs of houses in Bombay are grossly defective in light and ventilation. "It nevertheless remains the fact," the lecturer proceeded, "that almost every house has, at any rate, some rooms sufficiently lighted and ventilated, and therefore the wholesale demolition method, besides being financially impracticable, involves demolition of so many sanitary rooms as to be in my opinion wholly unjustifiable, unless such demolition is necessary, as in the case of Princess Street and Sandhurst Road, for the purpose of driving a ventilation shaft through a congested area or of improving communications in the city. It may be admitted that the wholesale demolition method has done more good than harm; but the nett gain has been achieved at extremely heavy cost and has therefore necessarily been confined to only a small portion of the area requiring sanitary improvement. Municipalities in England and elsewhere have had precisely the same experience, and, like them, we must seek less expensive methods of attacking the first of the problems stated, namely, how to wipe insanitary rooms out of existence.

"Unfortunately, the Municipal Act does not authorise the condemnation of particular rooms or "parts" of houses as unfit for human habitation; only whole houses can be so condemned under Section 378; so although the Health Officer agrees with me that people ought not to be allowed to live a single day longer in any of the grossly insanitary dens which we have inspected together, he is unable to take any action in the matter. The remedy in the case of existing houses clearly is to invest some local authority with power to prohibit the use of insanitary rooms for human habitation."

Mr. Orr stated that the second problem, how to prevent more insanitary dwelling rooms from coming into existence—could can never be solved so long as the Municipal Act and by-laws remain as they are. On the contrary, matters, must continue to go from bad to worse, as they had long been doing. "Roughly," he said, "the main defects in the Municipal Act and by-laws are:—(1) that they do not provide for there being outside each room sufficient air space free of buildings and open to the sky for the lighting and ventilation of that room and (2) that they do not limit the depth of a room in proportion to the area of openings for light and ventilation, the result being that only the part of the room nearest the window is lighted and that often the other part is divided (after the completion of the building, when there is no fear of detection by the Municipal staff) into two or three compartments, each let out as a separate tenement, though absolutely unfit for human habitation. Moreover there is nothing in the Municipal Act or bye-laws requiring a house owner to limit the height of his house in consideration of the extent to which the height interferes with the lighting and ventilation of the house itself or of houses adjacent to it. All over Bombay, but especially in crowded parts, new storeys are being added to buildings which are already so high as to shut out light and air from the lower rooms of neighbouring houses to a very serious extent. This growing evil is annually adding largely to the number of insanitary one-room tenements in Bombay, and there is no way of checking it except by special legislation.

The improvements made by the Improvement Trust in the few small sections of the City which they have been able to tackle, the lecturer went on to say, are as a drop in the ocean to the rapid advance in insanitary conditions which is going on all over the City by virtue of the want of some check on extensions of buildings outwards and upwards and the consequent steady deterioration of the already defective lighting and ventilation of the quarters inhabited by the poorer classes of the population. Laudable efforts are being made to relieve sufferers from tuberculosis by providing hospitals and sanitaria for them; but that strikes me as attacking the problem at the wrong end. Far better go to the root of the matter and make hospitals and sanitaria unnecessary by first preventing people from living in the dark foul dens which serve as foci for the propagation of tuberculosis and other diseases and then wiping out some of these dens in order to convert the others into healthy residences by the admission of the two great healing powers that nature supplies gratis,—light and air.

THE VETO REMEDY.

"The remedy I propose for the serious evil which I am trying to show up, viz., the existence in Bombay of large and daily increasing numbers of one-room tenements, which for want of adequate lighting and ventilation are, strictly, unfit for human habitation, is to 'veto the occupation of such rooms under penalty of heavy fine, such penalty being exacted not only from the occupier but from the owner.' This veto should not take effect through bye-laws or through the agency of any specially empowered officer with respect to particular rooms selected by him, but should apply generally as a substantive provision of law to all rooms which fail to reach a prescribed standard of lighting and ventilation. I claim for this procedure by veto that it is the simplest and most direct method of dealing with the evils we have to grapple with and that it supplies a solution for both the problems stated; for when residence in existing insanitary rooms is prohibited and prevented, they are practically wiped out of existence 'as dwelling rooms'; and no insanitary rooms will come into existence; whereas during the ten years that the Municipality were holding the discussion which ultimately led to the passing of amended (but still, as I have tried to show, seriously defective) building by-laws in 1910, house-owners were pressing on with their building operations so as to escape the new by-laws, no man will now deliberately build a house with rooms the light and ventilation of which fall short of the standard contemplated for general adoption, when he knows that on the legalisation of the veto, they will be declared unfit for human habitation, and he will get no rent for them and no compensation for having to alter them."

Mr. Orr agreed that it would cause too great and sudden a dislocation of the conditions of life among the poorer classes in Bombay, if all insufficiently lighted and ill-ventilated tenements were declared unfit for human habitation at once. The same results would follow as are justly complained of in connection with the Improvement Trust's earlier schemes, in the execution of which demolition followed too closely upon acquisition. The demand for new lodgings would raise rents enormously, and there would be such a rush on uncondemned dwellings that, though sufficiently lighted and ventilated, they would soon become unfit for human habitation by reason of overcrowding. In order to allow time for gradual re-distribution of population and for gradual improvement of dwellings now insufficiently lighted and ventilated, the veto should not come into force throughout the city till after the expiry of, say, five years.

ASSISTING EVICTED TENANTS.

"Meanwhile, the Municipal Commissioner and in 'represented' areas the Improvement Trust should have power to apply the veto to the worst cases in the worst localities; but in every case the Commissioner or the Improvement Trust should be required first to give the evicted occupants, the refusal of decent accommodation within a mile of the condemned dwellings at the same rents as they paid for the latter. The Commissioner should be at liberty to delegate this power to the Health Officer, and the Improvement Trust should be at liberty to delegate it to the Chairman. Such a provision would operate to make the process of condemnation and eviction sufficiently slow to obviate hardships to those concerned. The Improvement Trust now have large estates on which they can, at very short notice, erect semi-permanent sheds, which are in great favour with the poorer classes; and they also have many vacant rooms in acquired houses which they need not demolish for some years to come, so that there will be few, if any, places within a mile of which the Commissioner or the Improvement Trust cannot find accommodation for the tenants of the worst lighted and ventilated rooms; these therefore should be condemned at once. The Commissioner should have the same liberty to commandeer open land for the erection of sheds for this purpose as he has under the Epidemic Diseases Act for the purposes of erecting Health Camps.

No evicted tenant should be held entitled to the accommodation offered to him by the Commissioner or the Improvement Trust, after his original landlord is ready to take him back; as fast as condemned rooms are rendered habitable, the original tenants should be displaced from the semi-permanent camps in order to make way for occupants of the next houses to be condemned. In this way, the process of improvement would go on gradually in the worst cases throughout the five years, and owners of less seriously defective dwellings which the Commissioner or the Improvement Trust might not condemn under their special powers would see that it would be to their interest to set their houses in order before the veto came into general force throughout Bombay at the end of the five years.

The Improvement Trust have now about 500 vacant rooms available in chawls and acquired houses in their estates south of Lal Bagh for people who may be turned out of condemned rooms. Their vacant rooms north of Lal Bagh are not taken into consideration, as they are too far from the congested areas to be in demand. The Trust could, however, on demand erect quite 5,000 corrugated iron huts on vacant lands in their southern estates. There is, therefore, no difficulty about finding accommodation for displaced tenants at present.

Obviously our first supplementary problem, the lecturer continued, is to fix a standard of light and ventilation with a view to applying the veto to dwellings that fall short of it. It is very desirable that there should be one standard of light and ventilation all over Bombay, and the standard I propose is that which has long been enforced upon Improvement Trust Estates, and which is also now enforced under Municipal by-laws all over Calcutta, and in most of the important towns in England; that standard roughly means this, that throughout the length of one side of every living room there shall be external air space open to the sky extending to a distance measured horizontally from the room wall of at least half the height of the top of the opposite house above the floor of the room.

TO PREVENT "HARD CASES."

It would be unfair and disheartening to the sanitary builder to have "in the same locality" a high standard for new buildings and a low standard for old, if the result would be to give the owners of old properties an unfair advantage over those of new properties in the tenement letting market. But in localities such as the Fort, in which land is very costly and buildings very high and close together, it may be found imperative to lower the standard for both old and new buildings, if the adoption of the standard would throw such a large number of rooms out of occupation as to make it impracticable to find accommodation for the original occupants in the neighbourhood. It is found in Improvement Trust Estates that by building high sanitary houses on areas which were previously crowded with low houses accommodation can be provided for far more than the original population; but where the original houses were unduly high, there must be some considerable permanent displacement of population, if the new houses are to be adequately lighted and ventilated by the clearance of air spaces between them. It is, of course, just in such congested areas that adequate lighting and ventilation is most needed; and therefore no undue lowering of the standard should be countenanced; but I think the standard might be raised in such localities. This is permitted in Calcutta in certain cases, and the Corporation might be empowered to apply it with the sanction of Government to particular areas such as the Fort in Bombay. The effect will be that an open space of 28 will be allowed instead of 35 between adjacent buildings each 70' high.

Another class of cases large and important enough to receive special consideration consists of cases in which the strict enforcement of the new standard would necessitate heavy expenditure on existing buildings which satisfy the present Municipal regulations and have only recently been constructed or purchased. It may be well in such cases to defer the bringing of the lighting and ventilation up to the full standard and be content with some lower standard till the reconstruction or substantial alteration of the building is necessary on other grounds (e.g. on the occurrence of a fire) subject to a maximum of, say, 20 years' deferment. Such a concession might also be made in cases of existing buildings in which the actual lighting and ventilation fall only a little short of standard, e.g., when the space between two chawls each 40' high is 15' instead of 20'.

In the numerous actual cases which I have investigated with a view to testing the practicability of my proposals as regards sanitary reconstruction of existing houses I have found many in which a difficulty arises from the fact that the house is so small and so shut in by other houses that the admission of a sufficiency of light and air to the back and side rooms involves demolition of an unduly large proportion of the house and consequently the requisite alterations can only be made at a heavy loss. Such cases, however, generally occur in groups, and it is generally practicable to acquire one of the houses concerned and parcel its site out for the benefit of the others. Power to acquire houses, demolish them in whole or part and apportion the cleared site to neighbouring houses either as open space or for extension of the existing buildings (e. g. in order to find a more suitable location for W. Cs. and washing places) should be given to the local authority to use for the assistance and at the instance of owners of decent properties which are spoilt by the juxtaposition of mean insanitary houses which the owners will not sell except on preposterously high terms, if they cannot be dealt with under the Land Acquisition Act. In such cases the cost of acquisition should be recoverable from the properties benefitted.

In "represented" areas in which the early provision of dwellings to replace those condemned is a matter of public importance and owners are not taking up sanitary re-construction work fast enough, I would give the Improvement Trust power (1) to acquire any house containing more than ten rooms condemned as unfit for human habitation and to so re-construct it, as to make all the living rooms conform to the prescribed standard of lighting and ventilation, in case the owner fails to comply within 12 months with Trust's requisition calling upon him to do this work the himself and (2) to acquire and demolish houses of parts of houses that so obstruct the lighting and ventilation of surrounding houses as to make more than 10 rooms unfit for human habitation according to this prescribed standard.

The Trust have now to pay compensation on the basis of high rents which chawl owners secure only, because they are at liberty to overcrowd their sites with insanitary rooms. No chawl owner will comply with a requisition to reconstruct, so long as the alternative is to receive compensation on the basis of these rack-rents." Sanitary dwellings will of course pay him a far smaller return than the old insanitary ones; but when he will no longer get a handsome return, as he does now, by re-investing his compensation money in fresh insanitary buildings, he will probably prefer to secure a moderate return by making the necessary alterations of his chawls himself as soon as possible rather than lose the rent of his condemned rooms for a year and then receive compensation based not on his original rack rents but on the return he can get for the property after spending on it what is required to bring it up to modern standards of sanitation.

In cases in which it is impossible for the owner to secure an adequate return upon the expenditure involved in the necessary alterations, it will be a relief to him to have his non-paying property acquired and the loss shifted to the public purse; and since this loss will be incurred in the interest of public health, I see no reason why the Improvement Trust should not undertake it and even pay the owner the usual 15 per cent. under Land Acquisition Act section 23 (2) on account of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.

THE POOR OWNER.

In cases in which the Trust demolish part of the acquired house, in order to admit light and air to neighbouring houses, the cost to the public purse can be reduced in a way which is not open to the original owner if the Trust are empowered, as they should be, to recover a contribution towards the nett cost of acquisition and alteration or demolition of the obstructive property from the owners of the properties benefited by the demolition in proportion to the betterment these properties respectively secure. If any owner is too poor to be able to pay his share of the cost in a lump sum down, 30 annual payments of 6 per cent. on his share may be accepted instead as a betterment rate. This is on the 4 per cent. table just about equivalent to the immediate payment of the lump sum. To save this measure from becoming oppressive to poor house owners, we may perhaps fix a limit beyond which cost of acquisition of houses or parts of houses constructed before, say, June 1912, should be borne by the public purse e. g. by limiting General Tax plus this annual payment to 25 per cent. of Assessment.

A committee of the Corporation has been sitting nearly three years for the purpose of devising methods for securing more open sites in the city, and their tendency is to recommend creation of a very few large recreation grounds at great expense. I venture to think that far more good will result at far less expense from the creation of small ventilation chanks for every small group of houses and from insisting on every house site including some open space for the lighting and ventilation of the house. Large central recreation grounds are all right for adults who can walk a mile or two to get to them; but it's the little children we want specially to provide for. We want to save them from being brought up in dark places and foul air, while they are too weak to resist the diseases that germinate in such surroundings; and we can't succeed in this unless we go right down to the unit of the single room-tenement and insist on each such dwelling room receiving its full quota of light and air and on each house contributing its share towards an open space provided as an amenity for every small group of houses.

Let me now recapitulate my proposals:—I have shown to begin with the need of some cheaper substitute for the unjustifiably costly measure [illegible] wholesale demolition as a remedy for [illegible] resulting from the existence of large n[illegible] ill-lighted and ill-ventilated one-room [illegible] in Bombay. I have shown what are [illegible] defects in the Municipal Act and by-laws [illegible] of which the number of such insanit[illegible] increases from year to year. I have propos[illegible] first step towards mending matters legisla[illegible] hibiting the use for human habitation of ro[illegible] fail to satisfy the 63 1-2° standard of lig[illegible] ventilation, such prohibition to apply gene[illegible] over the City after 5 years, but to be mea[illegible] applied to the worst rooms in specially insa[illegible] areas, temporary accommodation being offered to tenants, till the landlords have rendered their rooms fit for human habitation. I have shown how, to make matters easier for house-owners and landlords, the standard may be locally or temporarily relaxed by a Special Committee of high officers appointed to investigate individual cases. I have explained how house-owners can reduce the difficulty of complying with the rule by co-operation with their neighbours and suggested that where a co-operative improvement scheme is likely to be spoilt by the recalcitrance of a minority, the Improvement Trust should be empowered to acquire obstructive properties at the instance and for the benefit of the majority and at their expense. I have suggested that where reconstruction by owners is not proceeding fast enough the Improvement Trust should have power to acquire and reconstruct defective houses and also power to acquire and demolish obstructive houses and charge a limited betterment rate on the houses benefited by such demolition; and finally I have shown how the sites thus acquired may be used (para. 18) to meet the need of open spaces in the city.

A TYPICAL CASE OF CONGESTION.

The Nowroji Hill Estate is fairly typical of the badly congested areas in the city, and the results of our sanitary survey may, therefore, be taken as a guide to show how far accommodation in similar areas will be affected by the operations I have suggested. Out of the 5,407 rooms on the estate, 368 had to be condemned and 224 not condemned had to be vacated in order that the houses containing them might be demolished for the improvement of neighbouring houses. The accommodation on the estate has thus been reduced by about 11 per cent. It was, of course, far easier for the Trust to deal with their houses on Nowroji Hill Estate than it would be for the owners of single houses who may not be able to get their neighbours to make plans for improvement of their properties that would fit in with their own. But I believe that the difficulties that such owners will undoubtedly have will be greatly mitigated by the legislative measures that I have proposed, and that when the owners see that, by virtue of the operation of the veto, it is only by cooperation with their neighbours that they will be able to get their condemned rooms tenanted again by bringing their light and ventilation up to the required standard, they will quickly take advantage of the facilities offered to them to set their houses in order.

I am well aware that my main proposal—to use the power of veto as a lever—is one which is bound to provoke the most strenuous opposition at the hands of the bulk of the owners of houses situated in the more congested parts of Bombay; for the object of the campaign is to wipe out of existence all insufficiently lighted and ventilated dwellings in Bombay, and these include a large number which have long been a source of big profits to their landlords, yielding an annual return which must in some cases be greatly decreased in future if the campaign is successful; but these insanitary dwellings are a standing menace to the public health, their number is increasing every year and their removal or conversion into sanitary dwellings cannot but effect a great improvement in the health and comfort of the poorer classes who have been compelled by force of circumstances to occupy them hitherto. The campaign is therefore in an excellent cause, and no public spirited man who has any regard for the health and comfort of his poorest fellow citizens will shrink from facing the opposition, however violent it may be. Indeed I am not without hope, seeing signs in various quarters (e.g. the creation of this Sanitary Association) of the growth of what I may call a public sanitary conscience in Bombay, that even some of the landlords whose pockets will be affected if the campaign is successful will rather support the campaign than continue to bear the reproach that they care too much for ill gotten private gains and too little for the health and well being of their fellow citizens in this great city.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

45-09—Tyabji and Co—Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gangabisen Girdharilal—Motichand.
70-05—Craigie Vullubhdas M vs R M Tilak and other Ch M K Ragh B N
61-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.
31-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada Aboo and others. M B Chotia.
71-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.
143-10—Edg G W Rawalmul Narandas vs. Sobhagmul Dadha—Kanga and S
100-10—Little Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs. J F Karaka and another Payne.
24-11—Tyabji D Co bdul Tyab S Hoosein vs. Sardarmul Jeatmul—Malvi.
86-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai vs. Harakchand Balchand—Payne.
67-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg. vs. Mahomed Mulji. Jeh, S.
78-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs. I D Fernandes Kanga and S.
86-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs. D R Khote Jam R D, M J M. Khunderao Edg Manch N Sh. M H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON)

For Further Order.

414-12—Wadia—D B Dubash vs Atmaram N Bhopi Ragh B N.

For Consent Decree.

Long Causes.

559-11—S A Tyabji S B Donke vs S Savlyaram Edgelow.
283-12—Patell—F H DeBritto vs The Bengal Coal Co., Ld.—Craigie.
401-09—Little—Vithuldas Narrandas and another us Narotumdas Jetharam and others Dikshit.
296-92—Payne P Vallabhdas vs Manekbai widow Little.
1012-11—Ragh B N C Dalsukhram vs S E Daweek and another.
25-10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs M Harakchand Jam R D.
69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co vs Panachand Little.
588-09—Tyabji D C J Khoobiram vs K Hajarimul Bhai K G.
468-10—Edg G W The Globe Mfg Co vs Asaram and others,
223-11—Patell N. R. Frutas vs I N Lobo and others Dapti and F D.
51-11—Motichand Keshowlal—Chotalal vs Velji Kanji—Madhoji—Mirza.
574-07—Payne—Haji Gulam M Azum vs Mahomed Haji Essae Elias—Little.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

For Dismissal.

914-11—Shamrao—Lookmanji Dossaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy—Ardesir.
915-11—Shamrao—Esoofalley Lookmanji vs Essaji Tajbhoy and another—Ardesir.

For Consent Decree.

749-11—Dastur—Mulibai widow vs Hirabai—Madhavji.
919-11—Dastur—Mulibai widow vs Hirabai—To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.
427-12—Kanga S—P M Kanga and another vs Moosa Haji Esa.

Long Causes.

936-11—Shroff. Bai Poorbai wd. vs. Bai Moorbai wd. Madhowji.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

554-03—Little—Soolaman Somji vs Valli M Rahimtoola and others—Payne, Unwalla, Captain, Crawford.

Long Causes.

1100-10—Kanga S Shaik Dawood S Imam vs. M A Wahab Ard. H D Co.
945-10—Ard. H D Sadasukh Gambirchand vs. Ramdas Malvi.
213-11—Madhowji Bai Lakhabai Wd. vs. Sha Tejsey Raghavji Ragh B and N.
40-10—S B Mehta J S Slater vs. Godavrmul Sankaran M J H Co. R B N, S B Mehta.
12-10—Ragh B N—Bai Pomi widow vs J S Slater —S B Mehta.
[illegible]10—Tyabji D Co. Luchmandas Durgadas vs. Gopal V Villingi Sunnis G.
[illegible] G Co. Nandlal Thakersydas vs. Shewmal Gangaram Edg. G. W. Co.
[illegible]abji D Co. Wagji Becsar vs. Khimji Naghji and others Jeh. G B Tyabji.
[illegible]rd. H D Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Damji Versey Ragh B N.
[illegible]ehangir and S. Vatcha Ghandy and Sons vs. Foolchand Murtidhar Malvi.
[illegible]Motichand—Virji Lakhamsey vs. The Administrator-General of Bombay and others Little and Co.
[illegible]—Malvi C Ramrikhdas and others vs Ramsarup Harsarain and others Motichand Mulla Wadia.
492-11—Mulla—Velji Bhimji vs Anandibai widow and another—Mantre.
160-11—Captain—Haji Mahomed E S Blucan vs Shamsudin Pathan and others—Chitnis and Mirza.
157-12—Jehangir G B—D S Pezarker vs R S Pezarkar and others—Patell Manch N.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following General Summary of Crop and season reports in the Bombay Presidency for he past week is published :—

There was good rain during the week throughout the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Bawda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi and Kolapur. Elsewhere the rainfall was generally insufficient. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues in most places. Sowing and transplantations operations are in progress in parts of Sind, and sowing has been commenced, in Gujarat, the Konkan, a few places in the Deccan, Darwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi, and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Gujarat, and the Deccan and is deficient in parts of the Deccan and Cutch. Drinking water and water for irrigation are insuffient in many parts of the Presidency proper. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. The prices of food-grains are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 17 to 59 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 36 to 58 per cent. less then normal in Gujarat, 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 37 to 55 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering is noticed. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. Distribution of takavi continues. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 to 9 and of maize 8 1-2 to 10 seers per rupee. The rainfall has resulted in a fall in the numbers on relief, works, the returns for the week ending 22nd June being 36,394 in the Panch Mahals and 5,015 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar were 65,863. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Jath the numbers on test works were 4,601 and on gratitous relief 5,108.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

......	For week ending 14th June 1912.	Total from 1st Apr to 14th June 1912.	For week ending 14th June 1911	Total from 1st Apr to 14th June 1911
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	15	274	28	269
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	276	18	263
Vessels transported	10	184	19	181
Vessels attended to	3	24	3	17
Vessels warped	1	25	1	12

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NEW BOOKS.

EVE.—An Incident of Paradise Regained, by Maarten Maartens (Constable).—Mr. Maartens is a well-known Dutch author who writes in English. Eve, the heroine in his latest novel, is a creation not readily forgotten. For the story we have the husband, the wife, and the lover. There is nothing new in that, and the attraction of the book is not in the contrivance of the story. What attracts is the atmosphere and the characters, and especially the girl Eve, in whom, under the commonplace shell of a daughter of a rich family, lies concealed, unsuspected by everybody, and most of all by herself, the soul of a mystic. It is with the gradual unfolding, leaf by leaf, of this soul that the book is concerned. Brought up by a father and mother who make it a principle to have no principles, religious or political. Eve marries a man who has the second developed strongly, and the first as far as it will aid him in politics. In a country of flat dyke-lands she lives her trivial days, materially comfortable, spiritually starved, with only one assuagement for her artistic yearnings—a beautiful Roman Catholic church in the neighbouring village. Then the lover comes and goes. When he is gone it is not remorse that tortures her, but love—love for the man, who is not there. And the village church, which at first appealed to her only as a work of art, becomes now her sole refuge. In her trouble she does not turn to her own Calvinist minister, but to the priest. One day he says to her, "It might be worth your while to go to the singing at Lexlo." Lexlo is a convent of nuns of the Unceasing Supplication, and the nuns sing every evening at sundown. Some time after that her child—her lover's child—is born. It is blind. The lover, hapless air-navigator, falls with his machine and is killed. Since she went to the singing at Lexlo that frail, adoring music has haunted her ears; now, under the stress of the catastrophe, she confesses to her husband what he has already partly guessed and then, with her little blind child, she goes away to the convent—turning for comfort to the great benevolent Mother who has for ages found an answer to so many and such various spiritual wants.

STONELADIES, by E. M. Channon (Hutchinson.) This pleasant book may be safely put into the hands of schoolgirls, and it is certain that they will enjoy the story. It tells of two motherless girls, one gentle, one strong, who were sent to live with a skinflint cousin. Richenda the splendid and Hope the dainty were half-starved for many years, but they survived, and at length romance and a series or surprising adventures came to them in their lonely home, "Stoneladies." The book has not much to do with real life, but it is a plessing tale told with just a flavour of an older fashion. It is quaintly reminiscent to hear two modern girls address each other as "sister." Consistently, it ends with wedding-bells, and the heroines pair off with the right men.

THE STORY OF THE LIFE OF AN INDIAN RULER—"An Account of My Life," by her Highness Nawab Saltan Jahan Begam, Ruler of Bhopal (John Murray.)—contains the following interesting passages regarding Mahomedan marriages:—"In most Indian families it is still customary for parents to arrange the marriages of their children. And it is right that they should do so. For happiness in later life depends upon the existence of sympathy and love between husband and wife; and since none can understand the nature and temperament of a child or forecast its future more clearly than its own parents, it follows that they alone are competent to decide a matter on which the welfare of their children so largely depends. "In well-to-do families of the upper classes, it is considered more important that the husband should be of good birth than that he should possess wealth and learning, since the former is a surer guarantee of nobility than the latter, and offers a truer support amid the difficulties of life; and it may often be observed that the traditions which accompany noble birth will save man from the evils into which illiteracy and poverty might otherwise plunge him. For this reason the pedigree of a would-be son-in-law is always investigated with the greatest care; and, although this task is often beset with many difficulties, its performance is not only expedient but is strictly enjoined by the laws of Islam. "Next to gentle birth, the most desirable quality in a son-in-law is thrift; and on this point, too, the doctrines of Islam lay considerable stress; extravagance being stigmatised as a crime of sufficient blackness to justify a wife in leaving her husband. And there can be no doubt that prodigality on the part of a husband destroys the peace of mind of the wife, brings desolation on the household, and saps the joys of married life. "But if extravagance is a crime in a private individual, how much more is it so when displayed by the consort of a ruler, who, besides being responsible for the well being of her own household, has also the control of public revenues, and is therefore indirectly, if not directly, responsible for the happiness and well-being of every family in her territories? "In selecting my husband, therefore, noble birth and a frugal disposition were the first considerations kept in view. . . ." A widow in Bhopal, the Begam remarks, has to keep strict rules which Islam imposes during the period of mourning. The period is four months and ten days, and during this time no new garments, ornaments, or bright colours should be worn. A widow is even forbidden the use of oil for the hair. Except in cases of the most urgent necessity, she is prohibited from leaving the house in which her husband's death has taken place, and from holding communication with any but her closest relations. From this last rule, owing to my duties and position as a ruler, I was obliged to consider myself exempt ; but all the others I faithfully observed."

THE GUESTS OF HERCULES by C. N. and A. M. Williamson. (Methuen 6s.).—Monte Carlo of all places on earth seems the worst spot for a rich, lovely, lone and untutored lassie who has just escaped from a Scottish convent where she had spent sixteen years in entire ignorance of the world. In addition to her frank and friendly nature, she has by inheritance roulette in the blood. Needless to say, she is mistaken for a she-wolf in lambskin, and only escapes destruction, because she is supposed to be already destroyed and herself artfully destructive. The description of Monte Carlo in this new novel of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson's is exceedingly vivid. The canvas is filled with sketches of lords and ladies, with a great company of women, many of them she-knaves, but the rest sound and attractive, and capable of much daring in a good cause. Poor Mary finds a noble sweetheart, who loves first and then believes in her, rather on the patriotic line that one believes because it is impossible. Others are less confiding, and Mary is falsely, but not unreasonably, charged with a sad bad past which belongs to another. She cannot clear herself without ruining her friend, who is that other. Luckily, she escapes even this impasse, and even survives the poisoning whereby a brace of ruined gamblers try to give her an intestate repose. There is something sporting about the enormous odds against Mary which stirs the reader's gambling spirit. He is constantly staking, within herself, a louis to nothing that she will have to creep back to that convent and die of consumption and heart-break. She wins every time, not at the tables, but against the reader's certainties, so that when the cure marries her to the prince of her choice, and the little flutter is over the reader sighs a regretful, not unhappy sigh. He likes his Mary, his no longer, and would rather be wrong when she is right than obtain the laurel crown of successful prophecy at her expense. A burning desire to slap the aunt who let Mary go travelling on the Continent with no fixed address of destination mars his charity, and poor Princess Marie, though a mean creature, need hardly have been butchered in order to make her sister-in-law's wedding cloudless. The book is well written, is thoroughly dramatic, and is especially edifying to aunts, to all who do not go to Monte Carlo and to many who do.

BEHIND THE NIGHTLIGHT, a book which Mr. John Murray publishes to-day.—Joan Maude, whose animal kingdom lives before us in these fascinating pages, is four years old. Her father is Mr. Charles Maude, the distinguished young actor now playing in "Bella Donna" at the St. James' who is married that clever actress Miss Nancy Price. It is Mrs. Maude who "faithfully records" her little girl's imaginings. Very skilfully has she kept up the illusion that the child herself is telling us about them. She simply acts as amanuensis. It is Joan, who is the author of the book. With loving attention her mother has set down her actual phrases. We have offered to us, therefore a most interesting, "human document", the earliest workings of an active little brain.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every, morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

JOHN HUNGERFORD POLLEN.

An Anglo-Indian in the Artistic World.

To the "Life of John Hungerford Pollen," sometime Private Secretary to the Marquis of Ripon, when Viceroy of India—just published by Mr. Murray—a letter, addressed by Sir George Birdwood to one of Pollen's children, is added as an appendix. Sir George writes :—

I the more gladly, and gratefully, respond to your request to provide you with some brief expression of my personal appreciation of your revered father's life-long labours at South Kensington, and elsewhere, in the cause of national education in the decorative arts, because I am fortunately able to furnish it in the form of an extract from a speech made by me, in following Sir Caspar Purdon Clerk, in the discussion on the paper, entitled "Renaissance Woodwork in England," read by your Father before the Royal Society of Arts, on January 25, 1898; for, speaking with a close knowledge of your Father's public career, and with the deliberation of one recognizing his obligations to his distinguished audience, the criticisms I then advanced, and not only on your Father's notable professional and official work, but on the spirit that inspired it, are, obviously, not to be suspected of being in any degree biased, whether through the sense of my own loss in his death, or by reason of my deep sympathy with his family in an inconsolable sorrow.

Although your father was ten years my senior, and our spheres of service to the State had been separated, wide as the "rich East" is from this "utmost corner of the West," it happened that our most intimate interests in life had all along been identical; that is, in "the Oxford Movement," led by Newman and Manning, and in the other Oxford movement, led by Millais and Holman Hunt ; and so, when we first met in 1871, on the introduction of Sir Bartle Frere, one of your father's greatest admirers, and my "own best patron and dearest honour," we met as old friends. I already knew of everything he had done at Oxford in the decoration of the roof of the College Chapel, while at Merton (1850) ; and later (1857) of the debating hall of the Union ; and of his splendid conduct in the outbreak of cholera at Leeds in 1849; and, again, after his joining the Catholic Church (1852), of his work at the Catholic University, Dublin, in the Professorship of the Fine Arts, to which he had been appointed by Newman in 1855. As he would never permit any whisper of it himself, you probably were never told that among his associates at Oxford, and in Dublin, who were all more or less familiar with the great devotional masterpieces of Michel-Angelo, your father, by reason of the gravity and benignity of his profoundly impressive countenance, went by the name, quite reverently and endearingly bestowed on him, of "Le Pere Eternel."

I hesitate to criticize examples of "the fine arts" whether in painting, sculpture, or architecture. They are beyond my narrow "last" of the so-called, and most conveniently so discriminated, "applied arts"; but having a lively natural sensibility for the latter, I hope I shall not be thought presumptuous in saying that, restricting myself simply to the consideration of the ornamental details of your father's architectural performances, I regard his decoration of the interior of Dublin University Church as a masterpiece. The colour effect of the light playing on those remarkable Irish marbles and the golden lattices is, to use the very words of Cardinal Newman, "most beautiful." Most scholarly and skilful is his decoration, in the Celtic style of St. Mary's Church, Rhyl ; and most graceful and natural in their contours, under all their conventional treatment, are the floriated spandrils—each one differing from every other—of Merton Chapel, Oxford ; as again, his design, all of British birds, within interlacing foliage, for the ceiling of Blickling Hall, the seat of the Marquises of Lothian, Aylsham, Norfolk. The scheme of his decoration of the apse and Altar of the Chapel at Ingestre, the seat of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Staffordshire, is far famed: while his Tapestry Paintings for the corridor of Alton Towers, Stoke-upon-Trent—illustrating the exploits of Lord Talbot in the "Hundred Years War" (1340-1453)—in their antiquarian truthfulness, their imposing composition, their harmonious colouring, and their ingeniously varied borderings, I esteem as one of the most artistic achievements of your rarely gifted and dearest father.

From 1871 to his retirement from the South Kensington (now the Victoria and Albert) Museum in 1876, I was, in connection with my duties at the India Office, constantly with him; and from 1876 to the date of his death in 1902, I attended every public lecture given by him; and joined him at all the meetings of the Applied Art Section of the Royal Society of Arts, where he was ever received with the highest consideration and affection by his colleagues. Wherever it was, or whatever the business before us, on such occasions, his presence was felt by us as an all-pervading, all-sustaining, all-healing, and all-cheering benediction.

The very happiest of my reminiscences of your father are of my casual meetings with him after he went to Pembridge Crescent, when, in connection with the charitable work of the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, he was wont to be out and about early of the mornings, bearing the cross of self-sacrifice through all the purlieus of Portobello Road, in its prolonged down-hill and up-hill stretch from Notting Hill to Kensal Rise. Knowing the world that was wide open to him to indulge himself therewith, and the whole-heartedness of his abnegation of it all, that he might the better devote himself to the service of the suffering and the destitute, I always, on seeing him on these accustomed walks of his recalled to mind the lines of Henry Vaughan, "The Silurist"—

> "I hear, I see, all the long day
> The noise and pomp of the Broad Way,
> But in the Narrow Way to Thee
> I observe only poverty,
> And despised things : and all along
> The ragged, mean, and humble throng
> Are still on foot; and as they go
> They sigh and say: 'the Lord went so!'"

Here, I will follow on with the extract from my aforesaid speech on your father :—

"No one was more esteemed by his old colleagues at 'South Kensington' for the fulness and accuracy of his learning, or more revered for the graces of his character, than Mr. John Hungerford Pollen. A friend of the illustrious Cardinal Newman, he took a leading part in the artistic revival that rapidly followed on the religious revival of a generation ago at Oxford ; and much of the beautiful painting at Merton College was by his "prentice hand." In recent years he had been intimately associated with the internal decorations of the Brompton Oratory. He is the author also of several of the most valuable and attractive of the handbooks on industrial art published by the Science and Art Department, and the distinctive note of all the work of his hands, whether artistic or literary, is the impression they convey of the author's profound and vivifying conviction of the sacramentality of art in all, even the humblest of its applied departments. Mr. Hungerford Pollen always reminds me of Theophilus, the Monk, who in his book on the industrial arts recommends the study of them as a recompense of heavenly price—"retributionem cœlestis prœmii"; and asks those who may find pleasure and profit in his books to pray for the pity on him of Almighty God, who knew that he had written the things to be found therein not for the praise of men, nor for any worldly gain, but for the greater glory of Him, in whose Divine counsels and genius every artist was a participator,—"Consilii ingeniique participium." The latter thought is expressed in the Book of Wisdom, ch. ix. 8-10 :—'A temple upon the Holy Mount, and an altar in the city wherein Thou dwellest, in the similitude of the Holy Tabernacle which Thou hast prepared from the beginning, and Wisdom was with Thee. Oh, send Her out of Thy Holy Heaven, and from the throne of Thy Glory, that being present, she may labour with me.' Again, we read in Exodus xxxi. 2-6, of the master-craftsmen Bezaleel and Aholiab :—'And I have filled them with the Spirit of God, in wisdom, and in understanding, and in knowledge, to devise cunning works in gold and in silver, and in brass, and in cutting of stones for setting, and in carving of wood in all manner of workmanship.'

"This consecration of Art to the service of religion is its noblest inspiration and glory; and every artist so inspired exults in the perfection of his work, without taint of human vanity—(as possessed in itself of something of divineness)—after the manner of the builder of the beautiful Chapter-house of York Cathedral in the inscription sculptured on its doorway :—"Ut Rosa est Phlos phlorum sic est Domus ista domorum." This is the spirit in which Mr. Hungerford Pollen has always laboured. You do not discover it from anything he ever says about himself, but it reveals itself in all his work; and it is the recognition of its presence that has won for him the love and admiration of his old associates, and what, for me at least, … charm of his paper read here … tes the highest … t."

There I will end the extract … now to conclude my letter :—A born aristo… and educated at Eton and Oxford, "a man … accomplished artist, a schola… ters" and an … ing, and profoundly erudite in … wide learning … arts,—as witness his official Han… istory of the … and his Lectures, and writings … and Reports … Review, Chambers' Encyclopædi… e "Saturday … clopædia Britannica";—and … d the "Encyclopædia … accessible, and of unbounded h… unreservedly … who sought his advice and … ness to those … studies or in the special subje… nce in their … searches,—it was not only by t… his own re-… attributes and amenities that yo… ll prevailing admiration and the gratitude of t… ther won the partakers of the fruits of his labori… n who were … and the love of those blessed with… eoccupations, but pre-eminently by the rare … friendship— and, in special, the true Christian … ual qualities, … rity, and humility that were as t… erence, since … the unalloyed benevolence and h… all Mark of service of his fellow-men, and at o… cience of his … hearts towards him, and subdued … drew all our … under the direct spell of his per… at least while something of the nature of his own… presence, to … It was always wondering at his… obling temper. accurate knowledge; and at his i… ll, ready, and even to "suffering fools gladly"; … ite courtesy,— the spiritual beauty of his charact… t was always strongest impression on me, an… hat made the … endures, and indeed deepens wit… pression that … my advancing age. The friend … very year of … whom he was first introduced t… Thakeray, by your father was indeed the very … Henry Cole, Thackeray's "Dr. Birch and his Yo… ntleman" of a gentleman of the gentry (gen… Friends,"— divine," "the sweet savour whereo… d) that is life in them that perish." For i… s life unto … reus"—"arch heretic"—that I am … elf, "homo … of his most gracious hand to be … very grasp that drew me each time one link … ercession, common Fatherhood of Him of … into the quoting from the "Phainomen… St. Paul, writes:—"For we are also His offspri… Aratus, …

GEORGE BI[illegible]D.

December 8th, MCMX.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPOND[illegible])

SIM[illegible] … 27.

The recent hot winds down the … lains have been replaced by damp winds … Bay, which have penetrated as far as the S… Punjab. The Arabian Sea monsoon has … neral rain on the West Coast, local rain in … uth-west Hyderabad, Berar, Bombay, Dec… war, and Central India West, while the B… has given general rain in Lower Burma … in in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and the Unite…

Victoria Point reports two inche… s. and a half; Benares and Allahabad, e… one … Dun, one and a half ; Rajkot and N… ehra one ; Akola, three-quarters ; Go… each Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, each … gao, Karwar, two. … half;

The temperature is high in the P… the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—Some extension of rainfa… Nagpur, Orissa and along the Western … hota … s.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD … of 4 … 27.

After several days of intense heat … raining here last night lowering the … aced considerably. The weather continues … ature … ish.

LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW … 7.

Copious rain fell here this morning … two hours. The weather cleared before noo…

IN KATHIAWAR.

It is reported that half of the village … Bhownagar is under water, the S… ani, having overflowed. Several huts were … iver … No loss of life is however reported. … way.

News is to hand also of a village near … Deodi, has also sufferred. … dia

Many cattle and sheep at Verawal, and … wherever floods occurred have, perished … ces,

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	[illegible]	Colaba. In Ct.
Previously registered	9·12	9·17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday, 27th June	0·07	0·12	…6	9·07
			…3	0·33
Total	9·19	9·29		
Same date last year	11·07	11·10	…9	9·40
			…3	10.85

KEMP & CO., LD.

CUMBALLA HILL, June 27.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1911. In. …	Corpdg. Total 1911. In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·03	10·24	2…	9·96

THE W. I. ARMY BOOT AND EQUIP[illegible]T FACTORY, SION, DHARAVI, BOMB[illegible].

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 27th instant.		Total up to date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	[illegible]
0	76	11	[illegible]

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at … T. Thursday, the 27th June, 1912, givin… ours on the preceding 24 hours. … ata for

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately … the extreme north, heavily clouded at De… uded in elsewhere. Humidity is generally … nd clear Temperature is normal at Multan and in … defect. where. … ess else-

The United Provinces.—Allahabad r… of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in t… ds 1·06" districts and lightly to moderately cloud… outhern rest of the division. Humidity is nor… over the area of rainfall and in defect elsewhere. … in the and night temperatures are in excess … oth day Allahabad where day temperature is in … ept at night temperature is in defect. … ss but

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear … clouded. The moisture in the air is eith… lightly or below the average. Maximum temper… qual to excess in Rajputana; the minimum is i… is in Kotah and in excess at other stations in … fect at

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Ceneral Indi… putana. Rajkot records 1.03" of rain and Neemu… West.— Skies are clear in north Gujarat and ligh… 1.16". derately clouded elsewhere. Humidity i… to moderately at Indore. Day temperature is in exces… defect stations. … most

The Central Provinces.—Akola recor… 0.77" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clo… ed. The moisture in the air has increased in the a… of rain-fall where it is now equal to the average … t is in defect elsewhere. Both day and night te… erature are in excess except at Akola where the … ximum temperature is in excess but the minimu… as become normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain ha… Bombay has had 0.33", Ratnagiri 0.26", M… len ; 1.36" and Kawar 1.80". Skies are heavily … ugao in the south Konkan and moderately cloud… ded north Konkan. The air is now damper t… the and temperature is in defect is in the south … qual

The Bombay Deccan and Hiderabad … an. records 0·74" of rain and Ahmednagar 0·4… ona are heavily clouded in the extreme souther… kies and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhe… icts usual amount of moisture is present in the … The temperature is in excess in the north … Day Deccan and Hyderabad. … bay

General Remarks.—Wides pread rain has … on the west coast of the Peninsula but the prec… ion in the north Konkan continues comparative… ht; fairly general rain has fallen also in th… arth Bombay Deccan. The divisions of K… forwar, west Central India, the Central and the … tited Provinces have each one station reporting … all; the amounts recorded at these stations are, … ver, comparatively heavy. Seas continue mod… or rough between Ratnagiri and Calicut but … oth at Bombay and on the Kathiawar Coast.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken … best by a sick child suffering with the … your cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist … of bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP … a will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. … It … fectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it … per … natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the chil… duces pain, and the little cherub awakes "as brig… from button." It soothes the child, it softens th… as a allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates … and is the best known remedy for dysentery … and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething … other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is … by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A BABY-FEEDING DISCOVERY.

Makes Cow's Milk like Mother's Milk. Even Weakly Babies Thrive on it.

A discovery is announced that ranks as one of the greatest of the present century, and all mothers should give their babies the advantage of it.

This food discovery—which has been given the name of Albulactin—finally and successfully solves the problem of feeding "Bottle Infants"—*i.e.*, those infants whose mothers cannot "nurse" them themselves.

It has, therefore, been hailed with delight by medical men and nurses everywhere, as well as by the many mothers who have used it.

The Indian Medical Gazette says: "Albulactin comes to us to make that difficult subject, infant feeding, a thing of easy management, since its addition to cow's milk makes the latter so much like human milk. We have given Albulactin a trial, and are perfectly satisfied that the manufacturers have not over-stated the merits of the preparation. In all justice to them, we recommend this preparation to the members of the medical profession."

TWO CHIEF DRAWBACKS OF BOTTLE FEEDING.

Every mother knows that animal milk—such as cow's milk, buffalo's milk and goat's milk—is not so good for her baby as human milk.

There are two main reasons for this. One is that animal milk contains very little milk-albumin, which all infants require to make them sturdy, strong and healthy, and of which there is a large quantity in human milk.

The second reason for the inferiority of animal milk to human milk is its indigestibility, also due to its lack of milk-albumin.

Both these great drawbacks of animal milk are absolutely remedied by adding a little Albulactin to baby's feeds.

Albulactin is simply pure, soluble milk-albumin. Added to animal milk it makes the latter just as nourishing and digestible as mother's milk.

ALBULACTIN SOLVES THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Balkishen, Asst. Dept. of Rev. of Agriculture, Government of India, Simla, writes:—"I have much pleasure in stating that Albulactin furnishes the most satisfactory results in the artificial feeding of infants. I have used it with admirable success in the case of my own child, and he looks hale and hearty. I have recommended Albulactin to my friends and relatives. It is, in fact, a boon for the artificially-fed infant. One can hardly compensate you for this excellent preparation, which in reality has the effect of saving children from the manifold diseases they are subject to when brought up by hand."

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK.

Albulactin is sold by all Chemists and in all Bazaars. A valuable book, entitled "King Baby: His Food and Health," giving full information on these subjects, will be sent, free, to every mother who writes, mentioning this paper, to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), P.O. Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

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FIVE CROWN PORT

An Old Tawny Dry Wine.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND, WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

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KESHRANJAN OIL.

The most cooling, pure, sweet and cleansing preparation for head and hair. The greatest skin and scalp cure.

There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES :—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like small of breath sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage As. 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

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Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder.

M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. L. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be readically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum disease are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find restor happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 5 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES,—Insipid an Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-4

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Spermatorrhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Rs for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Billious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment: Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing patent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementiond medicines there are several other superior medicines of differen tprices for complaints mentioned above and also for severs other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you. I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you tomy friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs

9th September, 1906.

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other morbid matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S FRUIT SALT; otherwise you have the worthless form of Imitation.*—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by Stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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(TRADE MARK)

A necessity to ladies who desire to preserve the fine texture and healthy tone of their skin.

Men also find it most valuable for curing the inflammation caused by shaving.

Skin as Soft as a Babe's

"'Hazeline' Snow" is obtainable of all Druggists

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of Diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Lungs, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the Curable forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CRAFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

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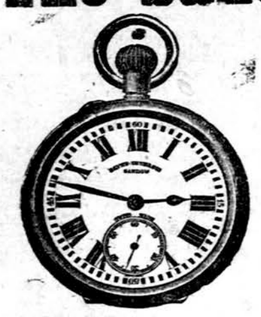

This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 Months.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 14 Cash Rs. 126.

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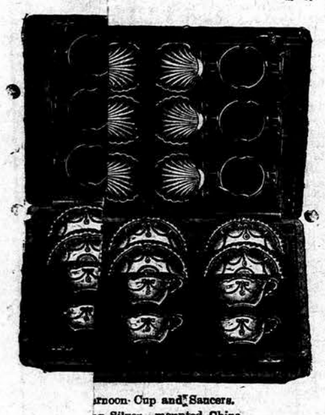
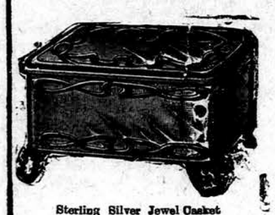
Puff Jar Engraved glas 8½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Engraved Silver mounted China Case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounte Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.



Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½ × 3 × 3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

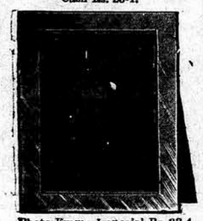
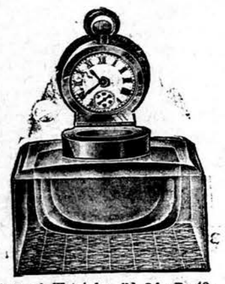


Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-

Case of Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " " 35-8 " " 32



Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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